THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1943—VOL. XXXV, NO. 247

**ATLANTIC EDITION — THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands — FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Inmates Promised Action; Italian Ships Reach Egypt; Renegotiation Act Assailed

The World's Day—September 16, 1943

Boston: Investigation for Inmates Promised

Immediate action was promised by Governor Saltonstall today in an investigation as to why only 14 Massachusetts prisoners have been released to the armed forces in spite of a law passed four and a half months ago providing for such release. [Page 2.]

United States Attorney Edmund J. Brandon today conferred with OPA and Ration Board authorities in a determined effort to smash the "black market" in gasoline coupons in Boston.

Every effort has been made by union officials to persuade 125 striking truck drivers of the M. & M. Transportation Company of Somerville, Mass., to return to work, but without success, John L. Sullivan, president of the Boston truck drivers' union of the American Federation of Labor, telegraphed the National War Labor Board.

The War Food Administration announced it will hold a public hearing at Boston, Sept. 23, on a request of dairymen supplying the Boston Market for an increase of 93 cents a hundredweight in the price of Class 1 fluid milk. The present price is $4.10. The proposed increase would be equal to about two cents a quart.

Europe: 10 Italian Warships Reach Alexandria

Two battleships, four cruisers and four destroyers of the surrendered Italian Fleet arrived in Alexandria from Malta. The battleships were the Italia, the former Littorio, and the Vittorio Veneto. The cruisers were the Egenio di Savoia, the Raimondo Montecuccoli, the Luigi Cadorna and the Emanuele Filiberto Duca d'Aosta.

One Italian general "has already been shot for not having conformed with the latest German decrees of reporting immediately in uniform to the nearest German military command," the British Broadcasting Corporation said today.

New Italian Ambassador to Turkey, Dr. Guido Rocco, has presented his credentials to the Turkish President in the name of the King of Italy, the British Radio reports.

Marshal Ugo Cavallero, former Chief of the Italian General Staff, is reported by the German-controlled Italian News Agency to have committed suicide. Marshal Cavallero was among a number of leading Fascists believed to have been arrested by the Badoglio Government after Mussolini's downfall.

Arrest of Lucian Dourin, President of the Food and Vegetable Syndicate in Algiers has been announced by the French Committee of National Liberation. M. Dourin is charged with sabotaging the war effort.

Swedish armed forces will be maintained at their present state of emergency mobilization because of the imminent possibility of new outbreaks of war in northern Europe, according to an official Swedish communiqué.

Free French Gen. Ernesto Petit was received in the Kremlin by Premier Joseph Stalin and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotoff.

Washington: Chamber Assails Renegotiation Law

Branding the renegotiation law for recapture of excess profits in war contracts "dangerous and un-American" the Chamber of Commerce of the United States told the House Ways and Means Committee, in a hearing on proposed changes, that such a law cannot be justified.

Thirty-five thousand experienced officers and men will be needed by the Merchant Marine to handle Allied invasion requirements during the next year, the War Shipping Administration announced. Many of these men could be recruited from those now holding down shore jobs.

Returning 30,000,000 men and women to peacetime employment from war industries and the armed forces would be greatly facilitated if the Federal Social Security program were broadened and liberalized, Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York asserted in announcing his intention of pressing for early Congressional action on the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill.

President Roosevelt is scheduled to make a radio address Tuesday night, Oct. 5, to open an annual campaign for the National War Funds, Inc., the White House announced. The program begins at 10:30 p. m., Eastern War Time. Winthrop W. Aldrich is President of the National War Funds, which now combines various relief agencies, such as Community Chest, United Service Organizations, and China, British, and Belgian Relief Agencies.

National: Liberty Ship Named to Honor Dr. Sun

Flying the Chinese flag and manned by a Chinese crew under American officers, the S. S. Chung Shan is the first Liberty freighter in China's merchant marine. Named for Dr. Sun Yat-sen, first president of the Republic, the Chung Shan was delivered by the Kaiser yards at Richmond, Calif., Chinese and United States Government officials joining in formal celebration of the transfer. A second ship of the same type, the S. S. Chung Cheng, named in honor of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, now President of China, will be delivered Sept. 23.

The 2,000th ship built since Pearl Harbor has been delivered under the Maritime Commission contract. Built at the Oregon Swan Island yards of the Kaiser Company, it went to the tanker fleet. At the same time, the Maritime Commission congratulated the Kaiser Oregon corporation on completion of its 250th ship, the John I. Nolan, a Liberty ship, delivered 23 days after laying of the keel.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

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Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Thursday at 7:32 p. m. and ends Friday at 5:56 a. m.
Dimout begins Friday at 7:31 p. m. and ends Saturday at 5:57 a. m.

Four Freedoms Pay N. Y. Bank Employees

NEW YORK (AP)—The Atlantic Charter's Four Freedoms already have paid off as far as 89 employees of the Bank of China in Wall Street are concerned.

Theodore W. Kheel, Regional War Labor Board Chairman, said that the workers merited pay raises because of superior skills, but WLB rules did not cover the increases.

The Board pondered, related Mr. Kheel, then a member said, "I know, let's give it to them on the basis of the Four Freedoms."

The vote was unanimous.

Weather Reports

Showers

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Announces a new daily series of

NATION-WIDE BROADCASTS

Opening Program:

Monday, Sept. 20, 6:15-6:45 p. m., E. W. T.

Thereafter:

Mondays through Fridays 6:30-6:45 p. m.

ON YOUR LOCAL MUTUAL NETWORK STATION

Curley Indicted With 5 Others By U. S. Jury

Charged with mail fraud in operating an alleged government war contract brokerage racket.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—Representative James M. Curley (D) of Massachusetts, and five others were indicted by a federal grand jury here today on 21 counts charging violation of the mail fraud statute in connection with operation of an alleged Government war contract brokerage racket.

Another defendant is Donald Wakefield Smith of Washington and Pittsburgh, a former member of the National Labor Relations Board.

All six defendants were described as officers and directors of the Engineers' Group, Inc., with offices in Washington, Chicago, and Boston.

Mr. Curley, long prominent in Democratic politics, is a former Governor of Massachusetts and former Mayor of Boston. He is a member of the Democratic National Committee.

The indictment alleged that between June 20, 1941, and February 20, 1942, the defendants "falsely and fraudulently" represented themselves as being experienced and competent consulting engineers with special facilities and qualifications for obtaining war contracts from the government but that they had little or no experience in this field and "could not and did not produce any of the services for which they were paid."

The indictment alleges that retainer fees of as much as $9,000 were accepted from clients and contracts were entered into calling for commissions of as much as eight per cent of all contracts obtained.

In addition to Mr. Curley and Mr. Smith the defendants are:

Marshall J. Fitzgerald, Chicago and Washington, Secretary and Director of Engineers' Group, Inc.

James G. Fuller, formerly of Washington but now serving a five-year term in a Federal penitentiary on conviction of sending fraudulent securities through the mails, Executive Vice-President and Director of the concern.

James Barton Underwood, formerly of Washington but now serving with the Greek Army at Cairo, Egypt, President and Director in January and February, 1942.

Bertram Hall, Dallas, Texas, Vice-President and Director.

Mr. Curley was described in the indictment as President and Director until December 29, 1941.

The indictment alleges each defendant took an active part in the operations of Engineers' Group, Inc., and large sums were spent on entertainment, travel, and hotel bills for the purpose of establishing an impressive "front."

It further charges that a fictitious advisory board was created using the names of nationally

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Allies Drive Back Nazis at Salerno; Soviet Force Captures Novorossisk; Flying Fortresses Batter Nantes

Associated Press Radiophoto

Where Fifth Army Battles to Win Italy

Two American jeeps move through a deserted street in Salerno, key point of the Allied beachhead in Italy. This city has been the scene of some of the bitterest fighting in the war, evidences of which appear in the battered buildings.

British Army speeds up coast of Italy to effect junction with Clark's forces—Germans withdraw claim they have evacuated Bryansk, key citadel on Eastern Front.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

The Anglo-American Fifth Army has driven the Nazis back from their advanced positions in the Salerno beachhead, and the Russians have captured the important Black Sea naval base of Novorossisk.

These two sensational developments followed each other in quick order today.

In Italy, General Clark disclosed that his troops had returned to the attack after having firmly secured their beachhead and had forced the Germans to fall back between the junction of the rivers Sele and Calore, north of Altavilla.

General Clark gave the most encouraging account of the Salerno fighting that has been received in a special order of the day, in which he lauded his men for their gallant stand after four days of constant battering from the Germans. "Additional troops are landing every day, and we are here to stay," General Clark said. "Not one foot of ground will be given up."

The American commander also disclosed that the British Eighth Army was continuing its rapid progress, and said it was "only a matter of hours" before its presence would be felt by the enemy. General Montgomery's men, at last accounts, had captured the port of Scalea after a 40-mile advance in two days and were less than 50 airline miles from a junction with General Clark's forces.

The Eighth Army is busy repairing captured airfields and undoubtedly will be able to hurl badly needed fighter planes into the Salerno battle within the next day or two. But it is questionable whether the two Allied forces will be able to make full contact before the middle of next week. Even if they do, it will be by no means certain that the bulk of the German pressure on General Clark will be relieved. As conservative military opinion in London points out, the Germans, for the time being at least, can place two divisions in the field for each one the Allies land.

In fact, there is every indication that, regardless of the Salerno battle's outcome, a major front in the fullest sense is a certainty in Italy, even though latest reports from Moscow emphatically deny that the Germans have withdrawn troops from Russia for action there.

A development which may seriously handicap the Germans in feeding this front during the coming winter is the resumption of the Allied air offensive against Germany and Northern Europe generally.

Flying Fortresses followed one of the heaviest night assaults of the war with a daylight raid today on naval installations at Nantes, France. Last night Mosquito planes bombed Berlin while other planes were attacking a rubber factory at Montlucon, France, and aircraft plants and dromes near Paris. The Paris raids were especially significant because they were carried out after dark by American planes. This was the first time United States bombers had participated in after-dusk operations in Europe, and may mark the beginning of joint American-RAF night raids.

Nazi Strategy Upset by Fall Of Vital Port

By the Associated Press

Premier Joseph Stalin announced the capture of Novorossisk in a special order of the day recorded in London by the Soviet monitor.

He said the capture was effected by Russian troops in the northern Caucasus and units of the Black Sea Fleet in combined land and sea operations. The fall of this long-held German stronghold throws the whole Nazi position in the Caucasus into jeopardy. It probably means the Germans will begin an early flight across the Kerch Strait into the Crimea.

Trap in Crimea

However, of the Russian advance in the Ukraine continues at its present pace they may find it difficult to avoid entrapment in the Crimea. Today's Moscow dispatches tell of the fall of Gulai Pole and Pokrovskoye, only 50 miles from Zaperozhe on the Dnieper. Zaperozhe is the key point on the only rail line to the Crimea still open to the Nazis.

The fall of Novorossisk also marked the end of Hitler's hopes for the oil of Caucasus. There is no indication, as yet, of how much the Germans will be able to salvage from the Kuban Delta reverse. Recent estimates have placed the number of German troops in the Novorossisk area at 50,000.

Long Held by Nazis

Novorossisk had been held by the Nazis since mid-September, 1942. It was defended in intense fighting throughout last spring and summer by a garrison force apparently ordered to hold out to the last man. The city enjoys especially fine natural defenses in the high mountains which ring it.

Dads Only Big Draft Pool, Hershey Tells Congress

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, told Congress today that the country is coming to the bottom of the manpower barrel and "that the only large deferred pool remaining from which men can be called is the group of fathers, numbering 5,586,000."

With testimony today from naval officers added to that given earlier by Army officials, it became finally evident that if Congress votes next week to postpone the drafting of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers it will be against the combined wishes and advice of the military officials and of the Selective Service officers.

General Hershey's testimony to the Senate Military Affairs Committee was preceded today by that of Rear Admiral Jacobs, Chief of Naval Personnel. With 2,300,000 officers and men in the Navy Aug. 1, and 40,000 women, the Navy seeks to increase its personnel by Dec. 31 to just over 3,000,000, or an increase of about 650,000 required from Selective Service.

Army officers already have testified that they seek an additional 500,000 men and women before Dec. 31, making a proposed total in the armed forces of about 10,709,581 by the end of the year, according to one estimate.

It is on the basis of detailed analysis of the nation's manpower situation that the proposed drafting of fathers after Oct. 1 rests.

The Senate and House Committees obviously are reluctant to draft fathers.

But unless this is done, military authorities are telling Congress, present schedules cannot be met; while a blanket deferment would be a serious detriment to planned operations.

Manpower Pool Ebbs

General Hershey told the Senate Committee today that it was decided to eliminate the father-deferment section when it was "believed by manpower authorities that we no longer had the assurance that in our pool we had sufficient manpower to meet the calls."

The Army and Navy are calling for about 921,000 men and women from Selective Service between Sept. 1 through Nov. 30, he testified, with another 300,000 estimated for December. There are now 22,212,000 total Selective Service registrants, he explained.

But of the men suitable and available, he testified, it appears "that the only large deferred pool remaining from which men can be called is the group of fathers, numbering 5,586,000."

Fundamental Issue

He continued:

"The fundamental issue is not whether we are to draft fathers, but whether in the consideration of the war effort we will call those men least valuable to the war effort."

General Hershey reviewed the large groups deferred because of their occupation in essential industry and unavailable because of physical or mental handicaps. His figures included 1,715,000 "deferred because of agricultural activities." Some critics charge that the Tydings Amendment giving blanket deferment to farm work-

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Eighth Army Three Days From Clark

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with The United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 16—With Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British-Canadian Eighth Army in the South little more than three days' march away from Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's American-British Fifth Army, clinging grimly onto a narrow bridgehead in the Salerno area, the Allies today are holding their own in a vital race for reinforcements on the Italian mainland.

The situation cannot be regarded without anxiety, however, until that race is won. Meanwhile General Clark's troops are withstanding sustained and powerful pressure as the Germans seek to hurl them back into the sea.

Newspaper and radio reports cabled here from the United States and Great Britain seem to suggest the Fifth Army has been presented as an all-American formation, whereas truth is both Britons and Americans have been involved so far in operations under the control of General Clark and the invasion of Italy in this region is essentially an Allied undertaking.

German Precautions

It has also been described apparently as a diversionary force that has made possible speedy capture of the Calabrian peninsula. The present serious situation is

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President Studies Proposal To Revamp State Department

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—President Roosevelt is studying plans for reorganization of the State Department—plans designed to wipe out divided authority in the field of foreign economic operations and streamline the United States' foreign policy in at least some degree.

Whether the executive order which the President is preparing will meet recent charges hurled at Secretary of State Cordell Hull's department—that in procedures and personnel it still walks in the 19th century—remains to be seen.

One reorganization blueprint would provide for appointment of two Undersecretaries of State—one to handle international political and diplomatic problems, the other to head the various economic agencies operating in foreign lands.

A second reorganization proposal, which might be amalgamated with the first, includes the establishing of four new posts of Assistant Secretary of State for the four men now in charge of Lend-Lease, Inter-American Affairs, the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, and the Office of Economic Warfare.

President Roosevelt is said now to be awaiting Secretary Hull's stamp of approval on one or the other or a combination of the plans. The President's reported decision to reorganize the State Department comes at a moment when the United States is preparing to play an even larger role in world economic and diplomatic affairs, beginning with the Anglo-American economic operations in Sicily and Italy.

Present reorganization plans, it is believed, will iron out difficulties encountered in the present setup, established last June, in which the State Department acts as co-ordinator of policy for all foreign economic organizations although these agencies are not actually part of the Department.

Heads of the agencies concerned are described as dissatisfied with the existing confused lines of authority. Herbert H. Lehman, head of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, has been reported ready to resign if more authoritative status is not given his group.

The President's intentions, as reported, would be to "elevate" to the position of Assistant Secretary of State these four men: Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Lend-lease Administrator; Nelson A. Rockefeller, Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs; Leo T. Crowley, head of

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Prelate's Visit Aids Allied Ties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 16—The visit of the Archbishop of York to Moscow marks the first official contacts of this kind between the English Protestant Church and the Russian Orthodox Church since establishment of the Soviet regime. It has the greatest significance for future co-operation of western Protestantism with the Orthodox Church. It also removes misunderstandings on religious toleration which have existed between Russia and other Allies.

Dr. Cyril Garbett, Archbishop of York, holds the second highest rank in the hierarchy of the Church of England, with only the Archbishop of Canterbury above him. He has been a constant advocate of better understanding between Britain and Russia and has declared, "The two nations must get to know each other better through literature and wide interchange of visits."

He has long been deeply interested in the social aspects of Christianity and has written many books thereon. He is accompanied by two other English clergymen.

The Archbishop, it is understood, will have as one of his chief tasks that of conveying to the Orthodox Church sympathy for Russian sufferings under German occupation in Western Russia.

It would also be surprising if the visit were not made an opportunity for exploratory discussions as to the possibilities of closer relations between the Protestant and Orthodox Churches.

The Russian Orthodox and closely related Greek Orthodox Churches together represent a strong membership not only in Russia but also throughout Southeastern Europe. And the recent appointment of the Metropolitan Sergei as "Patriarch" of all Russia, will do much to improve those relations.

Chaos Grows in Yugoslavia In Wake of Italy's Collapse

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 16—Nowhere in the Balkans are developments following Italy's unconditional surrender awaited more fearfully than in Yugoslavia which, torn asunder by civil war and political divisions, nevertheless realizes that it probably will be one of the decisive battlefields of the coming war in Southeastern Europe.

This attitude is based upon the knowledge that the Germans are determined that the fighting shall be done as much as possible away from the Reich's frontiers and the knowledge that, after Italy the Germans consider the Dalmatian Coast one of the most important sectors of the Adriatic strategically.

Already Broken Up

However, everything will depend upon the course of the war in Italy for the Germans are determined to defend the exterior of the European defense line to the utmost because they know an Allied advance from Italy to the Balkans will bring an early withdrawal from the war of most of the Southeastern European satellites. The Germans are reported to have transferred some of their best divisions from the Russian front to the Adriatic, especially the Dalmatian Coast, since the German General Staff is known to consider this the nerve center of the war in that part of Europe.

Yugoslavia, already broken up after March 27, 1941, into Croatia, Slovenia and Serbia, and with parts of its territory seized by Germans, Italians and Hungarians, again had its internal territorial boundaries altered by changes resulting from the Italian collapse. The Germans have cleverly secured Croat aid by the extension of Croat rule to the Dalmatian coast while by an offer of independence to Montenegro—as well as Albania—it is hoped to win further support for the German side.

In Zagreb, Capital of Croatia, neutral reports show that since the fall of Italy two parties have appeared—one for the Axis and the other for the liberation of Croatia from German, Italian and Hungarian domination. Opposition to the Axis is more passive than active, but where it is active it consists in helping the opposition elements though without any precise direction. Even the active opposition is said to be divided between so-called Russophiles and Anglophiles. What is important, however, at the moment, is that such a situation of great chaos is extremely dangerous for the Germans and easily can deteriorate under the stress of external conditions. Therefore, it is not surprising to hear that in some quarters it is considered that Partisan armies may be more important in the first phase of the invasion than actual United Nations landing operations. The latter, of course,

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Italy:

Allies Drive Back Nazis at Salerno

Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark declared in an announcement made public at Allied Headquarters in North Africa that British and American soldiers of the Fifth Army have lashed out at the Germans, driving them bavk from the Salerno birdgehead and have clinched their foothold in Italy.

General Clark launched ihs offensive this morning on the eighth day of the biggest battle yet fought in the Mediterranean, and threw the German armored forces back between the junction of the rivers Eele and Calore north of Altavilla in the central sector of the 30-mile front.

Simultaneously, Generla Clark, in an order of the day to his

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Harvesting Is Under Way In Maine's Potato Fields

As Maine prepares to harvest its biggest potato crop in history, The Christian Science Monitor has sent a staff correspondent there to make an on-the-spot study of conditions in the Pine Tree State's Aroostook County —largest potato-growing area in the country. The following is the third of several articles.

By Leavitt F. Morris
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CARIBOU, Maine, Sept. 16—Aroostook County began on a full scale yesterday to harvest its 1943 potato crop despite a labor shortage that becomes increasingly acute as the days slide by.

By the first of next week most potato fields will have felt the bite of the digger. From its jaws will spew thousands of "golden nuggets" as this region's greatest crop in history is sent rumbling to storage houses.

Just how the crop will be got in before snow flies is still a serious question here. According to word received about 500 workers will be sent from Arkansas and Kentucky to help the Maine farmer. One old farmer when told of this snorted and said, "just a drop in the bucket to what we need."

Far As Eye Reaches

However, one of the country's most colorful harvests is on. As far as the eye can see potato fields bump into the horizon. Diggers waddle across these endless fields routing the potato from its hiding place. The hills are fairly bursting with the crop. The potatoes tumble down the digger's escalator in constant streams. The vines are flung aside in the same operation, giving the "pickers" freedom to pick the crop clean.

The theme song here is "To Beat the Weather." Hundreds of children were in the field early today in the wake of the diggers. Strong but swift little hands filled baskets to be emptied into the hundreds of barrels placed soldier-like along the rows. Each barrel filled represents 15 or 20 cents to the picker, depending upon prices paid by individual farmers. Hands fly as the race is on to see who can pick the most barrels. It is common for a picker to fill as many as 100 barrels in a day. Which at today's price isn't a bad day's pay.

Aroostook County takes great care in harvesting its crop. Workers are warned continually not to bruise the potato. A bruise not only speeds rot but when the potato goes through the grading machine it is thrown out.

Therefore, when potatoes are dumped from basket to barrel care is taken that they are put in easily. To lessen chances of bruise batten barrels are used.

Pick Up Barrels

After the barrels are filled trucks and wagons pick them up and cart them to the storage house. Here again great care is used to protect from bruise. Potatoes are poured into the bins through small-necked bags which retard their flow or ease them on to the floor.

The Maine potato house is indeed an interesting building. Half of it is on the ground, half is under ground. Many farmers choose the side of a hill for their storage house thus avoiding much digging. When the potatoes are brought in from the field the truck is run on the upper floor of the storage house. The potatoes are poured into the bins below. On the lower side is another set of doors, level with the road. In wintertime, when the farmer commences hauling to market, he backs his truck or sled up to these lower doors and shovels his potatoes out. To keep them from freezing a small stove is used.

Capacity Varies

The amount of potatoes which these houses hold varies. But they range from 2,000 barrels to many, many times that number.

There isn't half enough storage space here in this thriving Aroostook County community although this town has more potato houses than in any other area. The answer is immediate shipment and this morning long lines of refrigerator cars were being "berthed" beside huge warehouses.

One shipper reported today that Boston already was asking for potatoes and that he was preparing to ship several carloads.

"What's the price?" asked one farmer.

"Two and a quarter a barrel," came the hesitant reply.

"Tain't enough," replied the farmer. "Should have been $3."

But he forgot the ceiling price.

$10.00 STROLLER
Treadeasy Shoes
An amazingly versatile shoe of which many women say "the most comfortable I have ever worn." It has all the smartness you could ask for, too.
HOLSON SHOE CO.
40 Stuart Street, Boston
HAN. 2829
Coupon No. 18 Good Until Oct. 31

Women Sought In Year-Round Work on Farms

War Activities in New England

Year-round women workers for food production, one of the most important wartime activities, are in great demand according to the Women's Land Army representatives at 9 Beacon Street, headquarters of the United States Employment Service.

Cape Cod and New Hampshire are particularly in need of women for immediate outdoor work to save crops, it was pointed out today by Mrs. Miriam B. Lawrence, Assistant Director of the Land Army in Massachusetts.

Massachusetts State College, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the County Extension Services are also co-operating in the drive. Dramatizing the stake involved, the State College today pointed out that women must solve the problem in poultry and dairy farms so that the needed ingredients of the soldier's "K" ration will be available so long as the ration is required.

"We know that there are many women who would like to get into some sort of war service work, and we can assure them that food production is as vital as any which they may try," a State College spokesman pointed out.

"The wages paid on farms may not be so remunerative nor so glamorous as some other lines of war work, yet workers can draw all the way from $40 to $100 a month, depending upon their ability and experience."

Those living beyond calling distance of the U. S. E. S. office are requested to inquire by mail at their own State college or university, it was explained.

Air Exhibit

"Wings Over America," an official illustrated exhibit of the Army Air Forces Flying Training Command, opened today in Widener Library at Harvard University, on view until Sept. 28.

Everyday action at pilot, bombardier, navigation, and gunnery schools throughout the United States are recorded in scores of photographs.

Regarded as the only complete visual account of the vast flying command, the exhibit traces schooling from the day a trainee is accepted until he receives his wings. Pictures show activities at colleges, classification centers, preflight schools, and the various stages of flight training. Other pictures show women ferry pilots in training, and glider students.

Dartmouth Transfer

Commander William F. Bullis relinquished command yesterday of the Navy's training program at Dartmouth, leaving for duty with the Bureau of Naval Personnel in Washington.

With no successor named yet, the 2,000-man unit which is regarded as the largest V-12 school in the nation is temporarily under command of Maj. John Howland, head of the Marine detachment at Dartmouth.

Co-operative Bank League Elects Officers

By a Staff Photographer

Retiring President Greets New Heads

Roger W. Nutt, retiring President of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League, left, today greeted the new officers elected at final sessions of the League at Swampscott. In the usual order, with Mr. Nutt, they are: President William J. D. Ratcliff, Treasurer of the Peabody Co-operative Bank; Vice-President Warren W. Oliver, Treasurer of the Newton Co-operative Bank; and Warner M. Allen, re-elected Executive Secretary of the League. Lower right is Roy Wenzlick, St. Louis real estate analyst, who told the conference he saw no probability of a postwar building boom in New England.

State Prison Inmates Ask Why 'War Releases' So Few

Inmates of the State Prison at Charlestown today demanded to know why only 14 men have as yet been released from Massachusetts penal institutions for service in the armed forces.

In a petition to Governor Saltonstall, 500 of the Charlestown prisoners referred pointedly to the bill adopted at the last session of the Legislature providing for such release.

A similar statement was made last night by the United Prison Association of Massachusetts. Today the Governor said he was "very much surprised' to hear that so few releases had yet been permitted. He declared he was asking for complete information from Arthur T. Lyman, Commissioner of Correction; Reuben L. Lurie, Parole Board Chairman, and military authorities in this area.

The bill, filed by Representative David M. Cleary, (D) of Charlestown, provided for the establishment of a Special Selective Service Board to review cases of inmates and recommend releases. The Board includes Frank A. Dwyer, Deputy Commissioner of Correction; Francis J. W. Lannigan, Warden of the Charlestown Prison; Martin P. Davis of the Department of Correction; Frederick Bradley of Boston, and James H. Lowell of Brookline.

Lyman Speaks to Men

A response was also forthcoming almost at once from the Commissioner of Correction. Addressing inmates of the Charlestown Prison gathered in the chapel to witness the awarding of the National Service Flag for war production, he blamed the situation on the failure of Army psychiatrists to approve the men selected by prison authorities under the Cleary Act.

Referring to the nine prisoners released from the Norfolk Prison Colony, Mr. Lyman said they were "the only ones from that institution to pass the psychiatrists so far." It was learned today that the other five were from Concord Reformatory.

The Commissioner told the Charletown prisoners he had "no objection whatsoever in the case of one man who was rejected for strictly physical reasons, but," he added, "I will leave you to draw your own conclusions on the psychopathic - personality rejections. I am sure you will reach the same opinion I have."

"I favored and do favor the bill," the Commisioner said. "I believe that the present is the safest time to release a man into the community that I have ever known. Excellent defense jobs are available, and there are possibilities in the Merchant Marine and the armed forces for some.

"The Cleary Act, passed nearly five months ago, without objection in both the Senate and the House, and signed by the Governor, was not a mandate that all men coming under it should be released, but was a mandate that all men who were eligible under this Act, passed with an emergency preamble, would be seen and their cases given consideration. The Special Selective Service Board is in no way responsible for the delay under the Act."

The statement from the United Prison Association said:

"This bill met with the unanimous approval of laymen and officials alike, not the least of whom were Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, and James V. Bennett, Director of Federal Prisons.

"Despite the fact that the Department of Correction acted promptly on the requirements of the bill, and despite the fact that they readily suggested numerous carefully selected inmates for induction into the army, only 14 men have been released in the 4½ months since the Act was signed."

Nine From Norfolk

Mr. Lurie said that the nine from Norfolk were among the 282 prisoners who volunteered for special medical experiments a year ago and who were consequently given first consideration in the proposed plan.

Thirteen more of this group, he said, would be examined soon by Army authorities, while 15 others have already been released to the Merchant Marine and various war industries.

It was learned today that 183 of the inmates at Charlestown State Prison have been approved by the Special Draft Board and their names submitted to the Army. If approved, they will then be reviewed by the Parole Board and passed upon. Under the law, it is impossible for the Parole Board to release prisoners to the Army until after the Army has agreed to accept them.

Mr. Lurie stressed that prisoners who had earned paroles would be given first consideration toward release to the armed forces; but that conversely, if turned down by the military authorities, a prisoner would not thereby be at a disadvantage in securing parole privileges.

Rationless Beef SellingCondemned

Selling beef without receiving ration coupons was declared in the Federal Court today to be "more serious than selling in excess of ceiling prices," because it jeopardizes the equitable distribution of food.

Joseph J. Gottlieb, Assistant U. S. Attorney, said this as he requested U. S. Commissioner Martin T. Hall to set bail at $2,000 for Jacob Sheinhitt, a butcher, of Peabody, Mass., who was arraigned on charges of selling a side of beef on August 13 to Joseph Kulach, of Salem, without receiving ration coupons. The case was continued for two weeks.

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

"Egyptian Crafts" will be the subject of a talk by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Paul A. Harsch, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Waltham, in Hovey Memorial Hall, 545 Main Street, at 8 p. m.

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Radio Timetable: Page 4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Citizenship Lawyer Fees' Yardstick Set

In an opinion written in open court today, Federal Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., established a ruling that is expected to become a yardstick for fees of lawyers in handling naturalization cases.

The case before Judge Wyzanski —first of its kind in this district— was a petition of Attorney Ralph F. Martino for the right to ask more than a $25 fee for procuring naturalization data and assisting Nunzio Genzone of Boston in obtaining citizenship. He was admitted to citizenship on June 7, 1943.

Judge Wyzanski read his opinion in Court which pointed out that 19 hours had been devoted to the case by Attorney Martino; that he had been paid $25 fee, but that a just fee would be $100, and that he refused an offer of $50.

The case involved the procuring of many records and checking up on a number of facts and figures. The Judge pointed out that most of the persons applying for citizenship were poor people, and it was therefore advisable that fees of lawyers should be reasonable. In this particular case, he said, circumstances would indicate that $60 would be sufficient to charge, although the work was undoubtedly worth more.

Realty Expert Discounts Postwar Building Boom

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 16—There will be no postwar building boom in Massachusetts or New England.

This was the startling reversal of popular opinion interposed today into the final sessions of the Co-operative Bank Conference here by the chief speaker of the day, Roy Wenzlick of St. Louis, nationally known real estate analyst.

His sobering announcement that all the basic facts available to economists and research experts pointed away from any heavy building program in these districts was supported by 40 feet of charts, diagrams, and statistics covering building trends from 1850.

Governor Talks

His predictions were made in the face of a report by Governor Saltonstall at the annual banquet of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League last night that the Commonwealth is preparing to spend millions of dollars on postwar rehousing and highways.

It was the Governor's opinion that a reduction in the State debt from $40,600,000 in 1939 to an anticipated $2,000,000 in 1945, accompanied by a steady lowering of the municipal property taxes, would put the Commonwealth in a position to finance a substantial postwar program of re-employment.

The Governor hinted that a sales tax would be required in Massachusetts to finance any ambitious postwar program.

Questioned Policy

Mr. Wenzlick questioned the policy of thinking in terms of spending more millions of dollars in tax funds after the war while cities have yet to prove they can live within their own incomes.

Basic to his argument that there would be no building boom was the financial condition of large cities which have been losing populations and industries over the last quarter of a century. These cities must be rebuilt, he pointed out, but not from hard-pressed local treasuries. And where is Uncle Sam going to get the money to finance postwar programs, he asked, under the ten or twenty-year burden of paying off wartime costs?

Here is where the sound, conservative attitude of Massachusetts bankers is going to be of vital importance to their communities, Mr. Wenzlick stated. It is for them to see that available postwar funds are expended where they are needed and not in the way that high-flying prognosticators of revolutionary booms would use them.

Ability to Rent

Mr. Wenzlick also questioned the ability of New Englanders to rent new housing that might be built by private enterprise. With all the benefits of civic co-operation, tax limitations and low interest rates, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's Parkchester rental development in New York is charging an average of $39 a month for apartments. Yet, he pointed out, in Boston five-sixths of the people are now paying $34 or less a month, while one-half are unable to pay more than $28.

Officers elected this morning by the Bank League were: President, William J. D. Ratcliff, Treasurer of the Peabody Co-operative Bank; Vice-President Warren W. Oliver, Treasurer of the Newton Co-operative Bank; and re-elected Executive Secretary, Warner M. Allen.

Last night's annual banquet address by the Governor attracted more than 1,000 visitors. James Garfield Stewart, popular Mayor of Cincinnati, Ohio, was guest speaker.

U. S. Probes 'Gas' Racket

Determined to smash the "black market" in gasoline ration coupons in Boston, U. S. Attorney Edmund J. Brandon conferred today with officials of the Office of Price Administration and with local Ration Board authorities. "If developments during the day warrant it," said his assistant, Edward D. Hassan, Mr. Brandon will call a special session of the Grand Jury and will prosecute vigorously."

Meantime, Daniel A. Imperato, a South End shipyard worker arrested yesterday on a nonsupport charge, and who is alleged to have admitted the selling of illicit gasoline ration coupons over a period of six months, was arraigned in the Municipal Criminal Court today, and was allowed to go under $200 bail. He agreed to pay his wife $20 a week, and to look out for their six children.

Various phases of his story, particularly that having to do with coupons allegedly stolen from the Boston OPA offices, are being investigated by the Federal authorities.

Connecticut Arrest

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 16 (AP)—Peter M. Kennedy one-time Connecticut Manager for the Home Owners Loan Corporation, was arrested yesterday and held in $5,000 bail on a charge of conspiring to counterfeit ration coupons as an alleged member of a group which OPA officials have said intended to forge tickets worth 4,000,000 gallons of gasoline, 8,000,000 pounds of sugar, and 5,000 pairs of shoes.

Mr. Kennedy, the vice-chairman of one of New Haven's ration boards, surrendered to State's Attorney Abraham S. Ullman after having been questioned for several days. Mr. Ullman said he had admitted participation in the alleged conspiracy.

Curley and 5 Others Indicted

Continued from Page 1

known industrialists and engineers, none of whom had given his permission or was aware that his name was being used.

The first 20 counts of the indictment are based upon the alleged mailings of letters and brochures in "furtherance of the scheme to defraud."

Maximum penalties on these counts are a fine of not more than $1,000 or imprisonment of not more than five years on each, or both.

The 21st count charges a conspiracy to commit the frauds alleged in the other 20 counts. The maximum penalty on this count is imprisonment for not more than two years or a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

The indictment described the following method of operation:

Engineers' Group, Inc., was incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts in June, 1941, with Curley, Fuller, Fitzgerald and certain other defendants as principal officers. By correspondence and otherwise the defendants would approach firms known to be eager for Government contracts and offer their services as consultants and brokers.

Among the inducements offered were promises of contracts for Federal housing projects sponsored by "dummy" corporations created by the defendants; contracts from the War and Navy Departments and the Russian Government for the making of war materials and engineering and architectural services needed for the execution of these projects.

Clients who accepted their services were required to pay a retainer fee in advance and to negotiate a contract calling for a commission to be paid on all work obtained. These retainer fees constituted virtually the only working capital ever possessed by Engineers' Group, Inc., the indictment alleges.

Curley Statement

The following statement was issued by Mr. Curley in Boston today:

"I have pursued an independent course and refused to be a rubber stamp while serving as a Member of Congress, and shall continue to follow such a course.

"Indictments, threats, or pressure of any character shall not deter me from doing what in my judgment is the best for the American people."

Charges Are Cut On Compensation

A reduction in premium charges for workmen's compensation insurance was adopted today for employers whose employees work overtime on an extra compensation basis, under a proposal made by Massachusetts insurance companies and approved by State Insurance Commissioner Charles F. J. Harrington.

A substantial saving in the cost of the insurance is expected to result for Massachusetts industry. The new plan goes into effect Oct. 1.

If You Need Shoes Spend Ration Now

Recalling the stampede which tok place as Shoe Ration Stamp 17 became invalid in June, OPA officials today advised those who may need shoes before Oct. 31 to start thinking about buying them today.

"Don't buy shoes just to spend stamp 18," they add, "But, if you need them, take time to select a pair calmly and comfortably."

The No. 18 stamp becomes invalid on Oct. 31.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Showers

Boston and Vicinity: Showers, continued cool tonight; cooler Friday forenoon; moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine: Showers, continued cool tonight; somewhat cooler south and central portions Friday forenoon.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers tonight, somewhat cooler north portion; cooler south portion, continued cool north portion Friday forenoon.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut: Showers, continued cool tonight; cooler Friday forenoon.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 1:36 p. m.; height, 11.2 feet.
Friday, 2:02 a. m.; height, 10.9 feet.

LOST AND FOUND
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"A" GASOLINE ration book, serial
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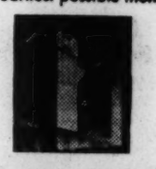
3¢, spent at the right time, would have saved it.
In spite of its 2,000 rooms, The Commodore can't always accommodate the unexpected guest these days. There are so many travelers from our armed forces and others traveling on government business. Won't you please take our advice and drop us a line the moment you know the date of your arrival? And you will help us, and your fellow travelers, if you send us your cancellations at the earliest possible moment.

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ARMOR COMES TO FLYING FORTRESSES
By Harold Hobson

A British correspondent discusses the return to a warfare of personal armor, steel vests which have been adopted by American and British airmen for use in the Flying Fortresses that daily bomb the Continent.

LET THE AXIS THINK TWICE
By William H. Stringer
How the United States has prepared for gas warfare to meet the threat of Axis attack.

SAY IT WITH POSTERS
By Pearl Strachan
Portrait of Ernst Halberstadt, Painter and Photographer, who has contributed to the war effort ideas for the effective use of pictorial weapons.

NEW LIFE FOR AN OLD ISLAND
By Ewart Young
A writer attempts to answer the intriguing question, What will happen to Newfoundland after the war. Will it form the tenth province of Canada or will the long-neglected island become a nation of the New World with a bright future?

PROSPECTS FOR FATHER KNICKERBOCKER
By Norton Webb
"New York After the War" is being planned by Mayor La Guardia and civic bodies of America's great metropolis so they will not be caught unprepared when serious unemployment dislocations occur.

NAVAL BASE EXTRAORDINARY
By Kimmis Hendrick
A story that hasn't been told before is this account of the Roosevelt Base on Terminal Island, Los Angeles, a gigantic undertaking which represents both a promise and a certainty that America knows it can never close its eyes on the Pacific again.

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Held Lands Ask Only Advice In EducationField

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARPERS FERRY, W. Va., Sept. 16—Educators from Axis-occupied nations made it clear at the International Education Assembly here that they will welcome outside help in rebuilding their educational systems after the war, but intend to do the main job themselves.

Heroic resistance to the Axis yoke, underground educational activities and self-confidence born of bitter experiences are preparing occupied nations for independent postwar educational leadership, educators from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Greece, Germany, Norway, and China agreed.

As a result, this Assembly, attended by unofficial representatives of more than 30 nations and leading American educational groups, is expected to recommend that long-range international educational activity after the war take the form of advice, rather than actual participation by one nation in the educational affairs of another.

"The responsibility and operations of United Nations representatives should decrease and those of local and national administrators should increase as rapidly as they demonstrate their capacity to assume these burdens," says a declaration before the Assembly for approval.

Polish Students Active

Even in Poland, which the Germans determined to make an "intellectual desert" the educational reconstruction picture is not as it might seem because of intellectual activity among Polish soldiers and refugees outside their homeland. Thaddeus Mitana, former secondary school teacher in Poland, told the Assembly.

"We want to recreate our own pattern of culture with outside help," said Charilaos Lagoudakis, former professor of history at Athens University, Athens, Greece.

"Our people themselves, like the grass, will raise their heads as soon as the sun of liberty comes back," predicted Antonin J. Obrdlik, former professor of sociology and political science in Czechoslovakia.

Dr. Wu Yi-fang, President of Ginling College, said China would welcome outside help in the form of technical advice, student and teacher exchange and establishment of libraries, but is bound to emerge from the war with new confidence in its own leadership, because of its bitter experiences.

Norse Opinion

"Norway will want to exchange teachers and students but we will not take your teachers as our main teachers because those that have been through this war will bear the main reconstruction," declared Mrs. Ase G. Skard, former Assistant Professor of Education at the Graduate School for Teachers, Trondheim, Norway.

Dr. Walter M. Kotschnig, refugee professor of comparative education at Smith College, predicted that the postwar education picture will show "not one country doing something for another but all working together to build a better educational world."

Although the refugee educators agreed in advance not to dwell on atrocities, they told startling factual tales of what has been happening to educational systems in Axis-occupied nations.

In Czechoslovakia, Dr. Obrdlik told the Assembly, 60 per cent of the primary schools have been abolished by the Germans and an even higher percentage of secondary schools. All higher institutions of learning have been closed. German students planted in class rooms to spy on teachers have effected an atmosphere of tension. Precious volumes from Czech libraries have been removed to private German collections. A new physics textbook was recently withdrawn because it referred to Dr. Albert Einstein in a footnote.

Japanese Destruction

Dr. Wu reported that 90 out of 108 institutions of higher learning in China have been destroyed by the Japanese, but many have re-established themselves, if only in mud huts with thatched roofs. In spite of danger involved, thousands of intellectuals continue to escape into Free China, she said. Chinese educational institutions have been strengthened during the war, she added, by extention into rural areas, by greater emphasis on practical education, and by getting rid of a top-heavy emphasis on higher education.

Mrs. Skard paid special tribute to Norwegian children, saying "there are no grown-ups and children in Norway any more, but just Norwegians." Children, she said, work until 1 or 2 a. m. in the "underground," then come to school next day with their lessons in perfect order and "not a sign of fatigue."

Francoise Dony, former assistant professor at Brussels University, Belgium, said that American aid given Belgium in reconstructing its educational system after the last war might serve as a pattern for other nations.

In Poland, about 50,000 persons connected with educational services have been murdered by the Germans, Dr. Mitana reported. All secondary schools and institutions of higher learning have been closed, leaving a "mere trickle of learning in elemcntary and trade schools." Some secret schools are carried on by the "Underground," but the Germans have largely accomplished their aim of making Poland "a nation of water carriers and hewers of wood," he said.

Help Favored

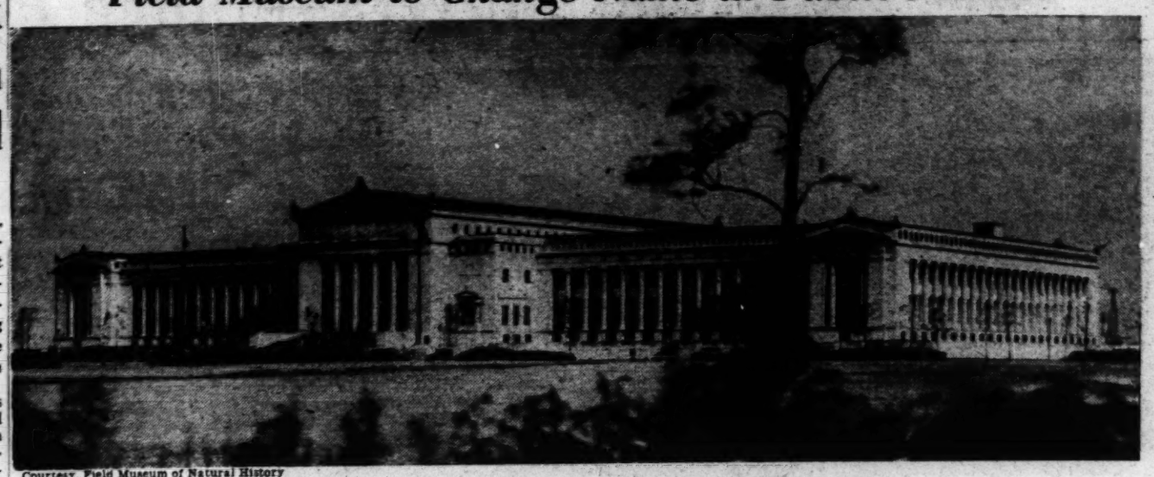
Among types of outside help the educators indicated their nations would be glad to have on a permanent basis after the war were: exchange students and teachers, foreign lecturers, international educational conferences, adult education forums, free public libraries, and new teaching materials.

In the immediate post-liberation period, it was recommended that schools be used as relief-distributing agencies in order to accustom local populations to looking to their schools as community centers.

It was also recommended that encouragement be given to formation of religious and other appropriate organizations to take the place of Fascist youth groups and that materials be prepared in advance for informing liberated nations about United Nations' plans for achieving world security.

Long-range educational reconstruction within liberated nations, the educators here believe, should be carried on by educational commissions of nationals, assisted by an international organization for education. Axis countries would be brought under the program "at the earliest possible moment."

Field Museum to Change Name in Public's Honor



Courtesy, Field Museum of Natural History

'Chicago' to Supplant 'Field' in Title of Famous Institution

As soon as its state charter is amended, the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, above, will become known as the Chicago Museum of Natural History. Announcement of the change was made by Stanley Field, the Museum's President, at exercises marking its golden anniversary. Mr. Field explained that the new name will identify the Museum's ownership "more closely with the public of Chicago." The change was suggested by Marshall Field, grandson of the Museum's founder, Mr. Field said.

German War Prisoners Help Harvest Peanuts

By the Associated Press

Troy, Ala., Sept. 16

Under the watchful eye of Japanese-American soldiers, German war prisoners are helping to harvest an Alabama peanut crop estimated to be woth $30,000,000.

From six tent camps in Southeastern Alabama many youthful veterans of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's ill-fated desert army go out each morning to the peanut fields and return in the afternoon.

Working 10 to a crew, the sun-tanned German youths are guarded by armed American soldiers of Japanese extraction, sent over from Camp Shelby, Miss. Three soldiers guard 10 prisoners.

Postwar Unity Is Held Vital To Peace for United Nations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—The unity between the United Nations must be continued after the war as the first foundation for lasting peace, according to Senator Harold H. Burton (R) of Ohio.

"If we can have this assurance of peace among the United Nations and also the assurance of their unity in resisting attacks from without, then we will have retained at least that degree of military stability that will have been won on the battlefields of this war," Senator Burton said at the final session of the two-day forum on "Our Future World," held at Christ Church, Methodist, here last night.

"The form of this unity is not nearly as important as the fact of it. The first responsibility of the United Nations is to make sure that they as nations and their people as individuals, realize that in unity there is strength and promise of peace, but in disunity there is weakness and danger of war.

Unity Vital to All

"This unity is important also to the economic and social stability and development of each of the nations of the world, including our own. Unless each of us is freed from the burden of producing great quantities of nonproductive implements of war, we will find that the cost of them in taxes will handicap our industrial recovery, and that the manpower and materials needed for their production will be taken from the production of articles needed not only to raise the standards of life but even to supply essential human needs for food, clothing and shelter."

On the other hand, Senator Burton warned that if the United Nations should go their separate ways after the war, "then there will end the demonstrated certainty of military stability established by the war."

"While it would not necessarily mean immediate war among the Allies, it would end that demonstrated certainty of peace which otherwise would have existed," he continued. "And relaxation of the military unity of the United Nations introduces a new uncertainty that calls for military measures to offset it. In practical terms, every relaxation in the assured unity of the United Nations means correspondingly increased armaments or other means of defense against an unnecessary and self-created risk."

No Lost Horizons

Wayne Chatfield-Taylor, Undersecretary of Commerce, another speaker, sketched the widening horizons of aviation after the war, declaring that the lives of everyone, especially in the still remote places of the earth, will "be materially affected by the development of aviation."

"Obviously, if the picture which I have roughly sketched is accurate, decentralization of certain industries and the industrialization of many now remote areas is sure to follow," he held. "Inland cities will become great international ports of entry for passengers and valuable specialized cargoes."

Grove Patterson, editor of the Toledo (Ohio) Blade, saw creation of a "really enlightened public opinion" as the "major task which confronts all of us who believe in the efficacy of a world organization for the enforcement of peace among the nations.

"Every day new articles in the magazines and newspapers, new speeches over the radio, new books are added to the store from which the people can and do learn what this war is all about and where men and women of vision and imagination are going from here," he added. "The sentiment of this country has changed amazingly within the year. The people are learning the facts and acquiring a new faith."

Dr. Hugh Cabot of Boston recommended adoption of a compulsory system of health insurance by the United States.

Windsor Decries Bahama 'Dallying'

NASSAU, Bahamas, Sept. 16 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor, Royal Governor of the Bahamas, who once reigned as King of England, struck at his opposition in the Bahamas Assembly in a speech closing the longest session in the Colony's history.

In outspoken criticism of efforts to block some of his proposals, the Duke yesterday accused those responsible of "dallying methods" in dealing with war measures.

The Duke delivered a severe reproof by declaring he would proceed without legislative approval to implement a £100,000 bulk food purchasing plan, which the Legislature turned down. He said he would act under his extraordinary war powers.

The Legislature convened more than a year ago when the Colony faced economic collapse from suspension of its tourist trade.

The crisis was weathered by "unforeseen circumstances," the Duke declared, which have resulted in the greatest prosperity the Colony has known.

U. S. Is Warned of Split Postwar Power

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—The interest of the United States in the postwar world can be safeguarded only by a system which includes all the United Nations rather than through membership in a bloc, regional group or an alliance limited to a few nations, in the opinion of Hamilton Fish Armstrong, editor of Foreign Affairs, whose October issue will be out tomorrow.

It is Mr. Armstrong's first statement on American foreign policy since the outbreak of the Second World War.

"It is a platitude of political discussion today that a country should bring its responsibilities into balance with its physical powers," Mr. Armstrong writes. "History furnishes plenty of horrifying examples of what happens, or might easily have happened, when it does not; but the cardinal error of the United States has been that it did not attempt to bring the two into balance. Does not history teach that the cardinal error of the United States was that it did not know where the line of its interests could be drawn?

One Way to Safety and Respect

"The United States would be safe and respected, though hardly loved, if the whole area of its interests coincided with the zone of its power and if it remained constantly ready to use that power. But wishing will not make it so, and our adoption of a cautious policy of withdrawing our commitments to the outer limits of the range of our direct power will not protect those of our interests which lie beyond.

"It is beyond those limits, then, that foresight and the exercise of skill in the conduct of our foreign relations are most required. For it is in this outer zone that disputes which often do not seem to touch our interests originate and may grow into wars in which we may later be forced involuntarily to intervene. . . .

"With whom shall we deal?" he asks. "With the nations that happen to live in our neighborhood, and as the leader of this bloc with other regional blocs? Or with one or two or three other Great Powers which, in turn, can exercise control over large areas of the world, so that together we can in fact control it all? Or with all like-minded Powers, the more the better?"

Mr. Armstrong holds that in the long run the United States would be stronger and safer in the larger group and urges "the general acceptance of a general relationship, with general, though graduated, responsibilities," as offering the only basis for organizing world peace under the conditions produced by the development of natural science, communication and education.

Only World Peace Worthy

"Nothing but world peace is good enough for a world power like the United States," he declares.

Taking a stand against isolationism, Mr. Armstrong recalls that Neville Chamberlain once said that the British people were not concerned with what was happening in a far-away land.

"As a result of that misapprehension," he continues, "Britain came as near perishing as a nation can come and still manage to survive; and if the British had perished, we also should have perished in one sense or another of the word. There is no 'far-away land.' Our struggle to fix that fact in the public consciousness must not cease or falter. We must not proffer the American people half loaves or plan to accept half loaves on their behalf."

Ration Book 4 Late Next Month

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—A nation-wide registration for ration Book No. 4—which the Office of Price Administration hopes will be the last ration book of the war—will be held within the last 10 days of October.

An OPA spokesman, in disclosing plans Sept. 15 for distribution of the new set of coupons, said it was hoped the book would last three years, if necessary. It will be used in conjunction with book No. 3 and with glass or prastic tokens scheduled for distribution after Jan. 1.

The decision to hold another schoolhouse registration, instead of distributing the book by mail as was done with No. 3, is based on OPA's desire to get the new coupons into use in November. The books will be passed out at the registration, saving time, labor and expense.

Exact dates and places of registration in each community will be determined by regional and local rationing officials.

NMB-RailCollusion On Negro Charged

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—A National War Labor Board sociologist yesterday testified that another Federal agency, the National Mediation Board (Railways) had aided and abetted discrimination against Negro workers on Southern railways.

Dr. Herbert R. Northrup, NWLB staff adviser on Negro labor problems, appeared as the first witness in the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices hearing charges of discrimination against 22 railroads and 14 railway labor unions.

Dr. Northrup said Dr. William M. Leiserson, Chairman of the Mediation Board, and the late James W. Carmalt, former member, had aided and advised white labor unions on methods to deny Negro workers fair representation in collective bargaining.

Sidney Alderman, counsel for the Southern Railway, presented the railroads' joint opening statement, asserting that the problem before the FEPC was one which could "only be solved by orderly evolution." He opposed any "Utopian" solution, which he said would threaten both the Negroes' own welfare and the war effort.

Msgr. Francis J. Haas is Chairman of the FEPC, which is charged by President Roosevelt with the duty of eliminating discrimination because of creed, color, religion, or racial origin in any war industry.

The hearing is the first full-dress inquiry into such charges against a major industry.

'Folding Money Patriots' Called Too Numerous

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—There are too many F. M. P.'s in this war, Senator Mon C. Wallgren (D) of Washington said Sept. 15.

An F. M. P., he explained to reporters, is a "folding money patriot—a man interested in what he can make out of the war, and too much concerned with selling the Government hand-me-down goods at tailor-made prices."

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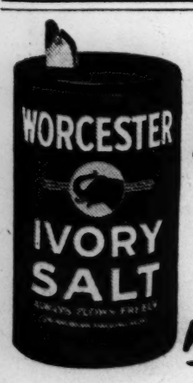

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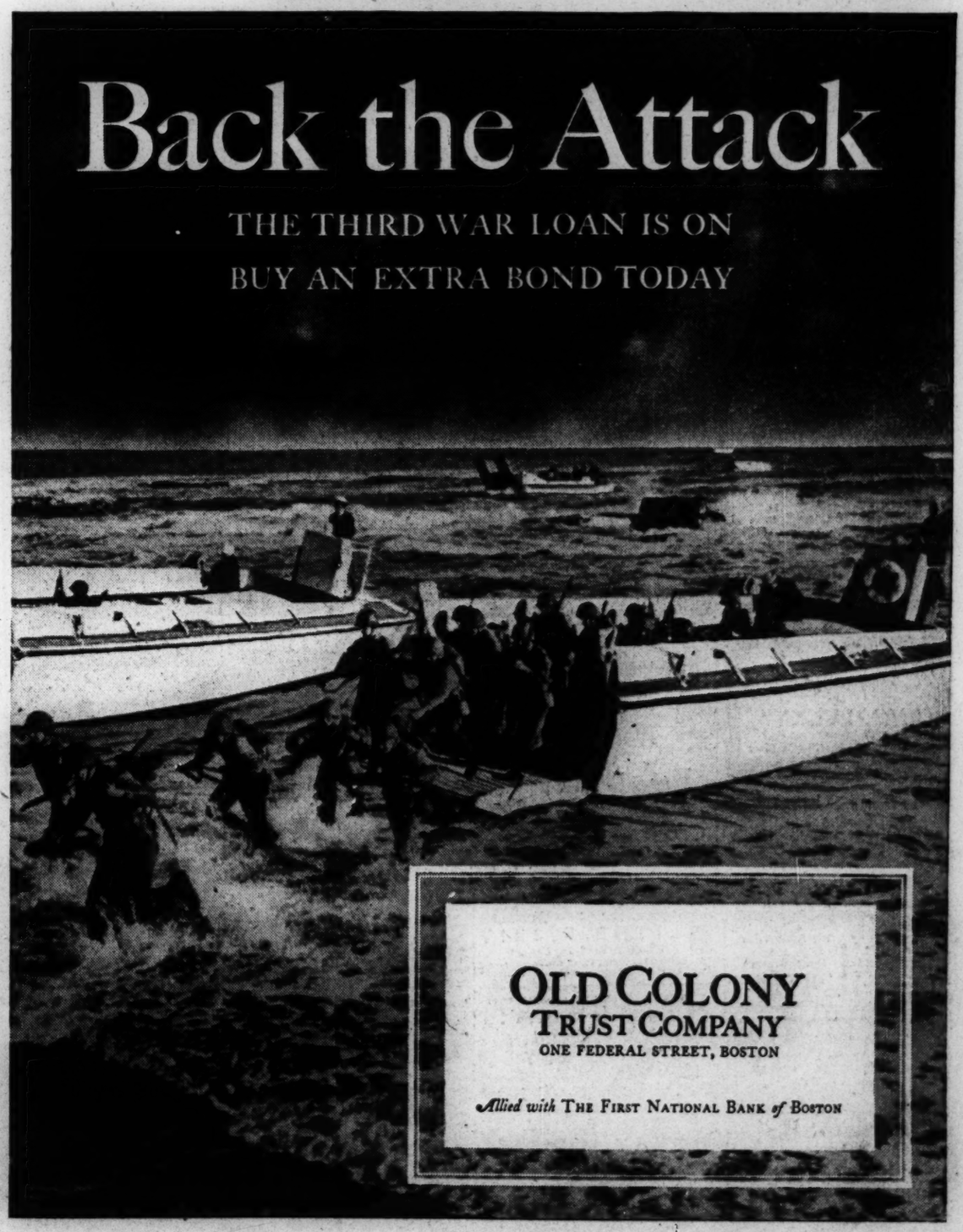

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Americana on Exhibition — Film Plays and Players — Stage Prospects

Portraiture and Landscapes On View at Vose Galleries

The Robert C. Vose Galleries, 557 Boylston Street, have featured American portraiture and landscape in their displays this summer. A large, comprehensive collection showed the scope of Colonial portraiture. The limners, the self-taught and the schooled painters were all displayed. A number of new and important items have been added to the summer showing.

Of special interest is a mother-and-child portrait made by John Singleton Copley when he was 20 years old. Mrs. Daniel Rae and her baby were painted by the youthful artist with remarkable breadth and freedom, considering the primitive and amateurish standards that prevailed among Colonial painters. Copley displays already his interest in lustrous fabrics and Colonial couture. But, more, he struggles to make the facial features expressive, and the attempt is praiseworthy though not entirely successful.

A group of portraits by Samuel Finley Breeze Morse show the fine accomplishment of that American who abandoned the vocation of painting for invention. The "American Leonardo" was a friend of Turner, Coleridge, and Wordsworth when he worked in the London studio of Benjamin West. When he returned to the United States he found little demand for his talents, and later turned his attention to telegraphic invention. The portraits of Mr. and Mrs. John House display his sound technique and his capacity for sympathetic characterization.

There is exhibited a likeness of Morse himself, painted by John Debours. He is depicted an elderly man with silken white hair and beard, bedecked with eight medals and decorations. But Morse remained a disappointed artist, wondering why he could not have earned such decorations for his painting, as well as his inventions.

There are several landscapes that express the pastoral poetry of which many Americans were devoted in the earlier decades of the Republic. Of course they did look over their shoulders at English and German masters, but the repertoire of good and lesser painters contains a common sentiment that we may well accept as American. Tranquillity is the prevailing mood. Golden hues predominate. Foliage and vegetation are painted gracefully and painstakingly.

There is a view of Lake George by Alexander Wyant, member of the Hudson River School. A view by Homer Martin shows the taste for luxuriant picturesqueness. There are pictures by Thomas Birch, Jervis McEnty, and William Hart.

Finally, there are several scenes of everyday life, painted in a genial, anecdotic manner. American painters seem most themselves in this amiable occupation. They show how observant they were, how much they inclined toward good reporting. To this day American painters seem their best when they are grappling with actualities, least certain when they abandon themselves to the recondite. **D. A.**

Screen News

"Valiant Minstrel," a story of Harry Lauder's life by Gladys Malvern, has been bought by Metro for filming.

♪ ♪ ♪

Warner Brothers are making Italian and French versions of "Watch on Rhine" for showing in Europe.

♪ ♪ ♪

Spencer Tracy will appear with Katharine Hepburn in the film version of her stage success, "Without Love," to be made by Metro.

♪ ♪ ♪

Thorne Smith's "The Stray Lamb" will be filmed by the Cagneys for United Artists distribution.

♪ ♪ ♪

Gracie Allen will appear in Metro's 'Two Sisters and a Sailor," which will also use the bands of Harry James and Xavier Cugat.

♪ ♪ ♪

Robert Alda will have the part of George Gershwin in "Rhapsody in Blue," a biography of the composer, with Joan Leslie in the feminine lead.

♪ ♪ ♪

Jack Oakie and Dick Powell will appear in "Tomorrow Never Comes," a Paramount picture to be directed by René Clair.

Vandamm

Gladys George and Florence Reed

In "The Skin of Our Teeth," Thornton Wilder's play, coming to the Shubert on Sept. 27.

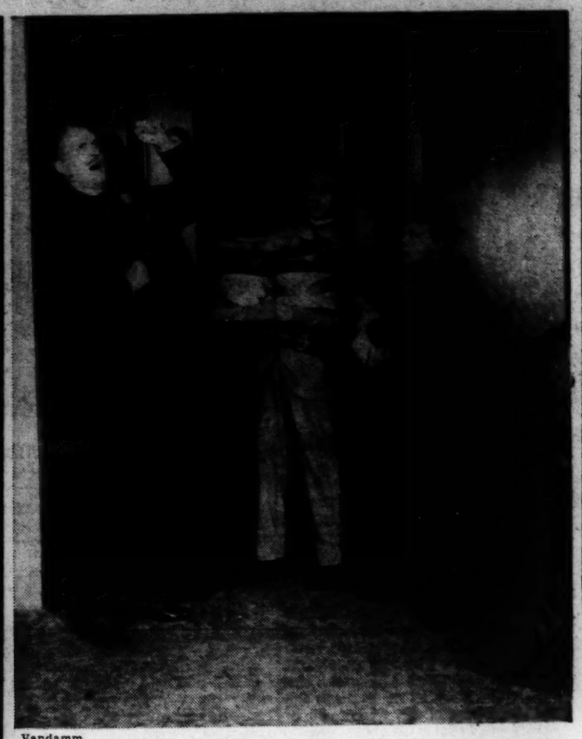
'Seconds' Ruled Out

Soon after "Life With Father" opened on Broadway Oscar Serlin, its producer, announced "There never will be a 'second' company of 'Life With Father.'"

What he meant was not difficult to discern. One handicap of the drama has been a kind of hit-and-run technique of production dominated by the slogan: "Get the dough quick, and then get out." Road companies used to be thrown together, regardless of quality, and sent out to reap a harvest on the strength of the fame of the Broadway production.

All that Mr. Serlin meant by his remark was that no company of "Life With Father" ever would be offered the public that was not as good as the original at the Empire Theater in New York.

On Broadway, "Life With Father" is now in its fifth year. More than 1,600 performances of the comedy have been given there, a figure surpassed but twice in the history of the American stage.



Vandamm

Harry Bannister, Bernard Carson, and June Walker

In "Life With Father" in its last week at the Colonial

Camera Study From Greece

Detail from "Shrine of Victory," Greek film to be shown today at the Fine Arts.

Greek Film Premiere

The New England premiere of "Shrine of Victory" a full-length feature depicting the struggle of the Greek people, will be held today at the Fine Arts Theater. The film is to run for two weeks.

The picture depicts ancient Greece and tells of the valor of modern Greeks defending their liberties.

The narrative centers on a petty officer of the Greek Navy who tells about his homeland and his home folks on the island of Crete. The film depicts his escape with others to England, their training there for combat service, the launching of their ship, and their ship on convoy duty.

Introductory and concluding commentary is by Lowell Thomas.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 266 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 8 p. m., WICC, 600kc.
Hartford — Sundays, 8:45 a. m., WNBC, 1410kc.
New Haven — Saturdays, 8 a. m., WELI, 960kc.
New London—Second and fourth Thursdays, 9:15 a. m., WNLC, 1490kc.
Waterbury—Third Sundays, 1:15 p. m., WATR, 1320kc.

Maine

Bangor—First Sundays, 1:30 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m., Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—Third Sundays, 4 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25m), 15.35mc (19m).
Greenfield—Third Tuesdays, 11:15 a. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—First and third Thursdays, 9:30 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 2 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.

New Hampshire

Keene — Thursdays, 10:30 p. m., WKNE, 1290kc.
Laconia — Fridays, 1:45 p. m., WLNH, 1340kc.
Manchester—Tuesdays, 8:30 a. m., WMUR, 610kc.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket — First and third Wednesdays, 7 a. m., WFCI, 1420kc.
Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon; second Wednesdays, 7:30 a. m., WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Sundays, 2:45 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
Waterbury—Thursdays, 11:30 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 4 p. m., WRUL and WRUW, 11.79mc (25m), 15.35mc (19m).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Sundays, 2 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.96m).
Panama City—First Sundays, 2:45 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursday, Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—News in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—"Hello Children." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—"The Propaganda Front." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Songs of Long Ago YVSRN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—London Letter. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Bridgebuilders. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Royal Marines Band. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Tommy Handley's Half-Hour. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRX, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Stage Door Canteen." "Road to Tokyo." 2:30, 7:30.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

'Carmen Jones' Reported For Opera House

Add "Carmen Jones" to the list of shows expected in Boston. The New York Times hears it will come to the Boston Opera House for three weeks starting Nov. 1. This will be preceded by a fortnight in Philadelphia. The show is an adaptation by Oscar Hammerstein 2d of Bizet's "Carmen," making over the lyrics in dialect for an all-Negro cast. The setting, it is said, has been changed from Spain to South Carolina and the soldiers have been transformed into draftees, the toreador becomes a band leader, and the final scene takes part in the parking lot of a night club, where Hep Cat Miller, the bandsman, is making a debut. Bizet's music will be used with such new orchestral treatment as may be necessary by Robert Russell Bennett. Billy Rose is the producer of the show; Hassard Short is the general stage director; Charles Friedman, director of the book; Eugene Loring, choregrapher; Howard Bay, scene designer; and Raoul Pène du Bois, costume designer.

♪ ♪ ♪

Margaret Webster's production of "Othello," which is being presented by the Theater Guild, will have its debut tonight at the Shubert Theater in New Haven. The engagement there is for three days. Then comes the Colonial in Boston Monday night.

♪ ♪ ♪

Sonya Stokowski, daughter of Leopold Stokowski, will play the role of Mrs. Alexander Hamilton in "The Patriots," when the play arrives here on Oct. 11.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Theater Guild is considering a production of "The Good Soldier Schweik" in association with E. J. Aufricht. The play, deriving from the novel of the same name, is by Alfred Kreymborg and Bert Brecht.

Music for 'Othello'

A special score for the Margaret Webster production of "Othello," starring Paul Robeson, has been written by Tom Bennett, it is announced by the Theater Guild. Mr. Bennett's music has been orchestrated for trumpets, trombones, woodwinds, and percussion only.

Mr. Bennett is composer and arranger for Mark Warnow and Benny Goodman, and a member of the NBC talent department.

Moss Hart's Air Forces Show is to appear at the National Theater, Washington, D. C., for one week beginning Nov. 16. Boston is to see the show for two weeks beginning Nov. 1.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Sept. 17
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program
For Friday, Sept. 17
11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

South Station Theater

"Pacific Island No. 43" will head the program of short features at the South Station Theater starting Friday. Other items to be shown will include "Happy Times and Jolly Moments," "All-American Way," "Oil for Aladdin's Lamp," "Tommy Tucker and His Music," "Memories of Australia," "Symphony Hour" and other cartoons, "Slightly at Sea" with Edgar Kennedy, and newsreels.

Marthe Errolle

Soprano soloist with Sigmund Romberg's orchestra in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon.

Christian Science Radiocast Sunday

Judd Stilson will conduct a Christian Science program from radio Station WEAF, New York City, next Sunday, Sept. 19, at 8:30 a. m., E. W. T. The subject of the address is "As a Man Thinketh, So Is He."

This is the fourth program in the 1943-44 series arranged through the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF, and is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Today's FM Programs

W47B, Boston (46.1m)

3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—Sammy Kay's Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—"Novatime."
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—Home Folks Frolic.
5:30 p. m.—Music.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—Indiana Indigo.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Lawrence Welk's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier Strings.
8:00 p. m.—News; Golden Gate Quartet.
8:15 p. m.—Adventure in Research.
8:30 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.8m), and W39B Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9m)

2:15 p. m.—First Game: Boston Braves-Philadelphia Nationals.
3:30 p. m.—Baseball Interviews.
3:45 p. m.—Second Game: Boston Braves-Philadelphia Nationals.
5:30 p. m.—"Danaan": Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Concert Album.
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, news.
8:00 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:15 p. m.—Volney Hurd, news.
8:30 p. m.—Mexican Rally: Mayor La Guardia, speaker.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"I Tell 'Em Club."
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper, news.
10:15 p. m.—Biographical Sketches.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—Musical Roundup.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Neil Bondshu's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Johnny Messner's Orch.
11:45 p. m.—Del Courtney's Orch.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Colonial—"Life With Father," comedy presented by Oscar Serlin. Featuring Harry Bannister, June Walker. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. Last week.

Plymouth—"Kiss and Tell," comedy by F. Hugh Herbert. Featuring Violet Heming, Walter Gilbert and Betty Anne Nyman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"The Naked Genius," comedy by Gypsy Rose Lee. Presented by Michael Todd. Featuring Joan Blondell. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Action in the North Atlantic." Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. 2:10, 5:40, 9. "Good Morning, Judge," Dennis O'Keefe. 4:20, 7:40.

Fenway—"So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9:20. "Hoosier Holiday," Dale Evans. 1:15, 4:40, 8.

Fine Arts—"Shrine of Victory." Continuous 1-11.

Keith Memorial—"Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:45. "Yanks Ahoy!" William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:45.

Kenmore—"H. M. Pulham, Esq." Robert Young, Hedy Lamarr. 2:30, 6, 9:25. "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett, Franchot Tone. 1, 4:30, 8.

Majestic—"Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman. 10:30 a. m., 3:07, 7:20. "It Happened One Night," Clark Gable. 12:56, 5:09, 9:27.

Metropolitan—"Bomber's Moon," Georges Montgomery, Annabella. 10:19 a. m., 1:34, 4:49, 8:04. "Heaven Can Wait," Don Ameche, Gene Tierney. 11:33 a. m., 2:48, 6:03, 9:18.

Modern—"Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt. 9:15, 11:45 a. m., 2:15, 4:45, 7:15, 9:50. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 10:30 a. m., 1, 3:30, 6, 8:35.

Orpheum—"Hi-Diddle-Diddle," Martha Scott, Adolphe Menjou, Pola Negri. 9:30 a. m., 12:46, 4:02, 7:14, 10:30. "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Lionel Barrymore, Ruth Hussey. 10:43 a. m., 1:59, 5:11, 8:27.

Paramount—"So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. 10:50 a. m., 2:15, 5:40, 9:05. "Hoosier Holiday," Dale Evans. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:25, 7:50.

RKO-Boston—"Adventures of a Rookie," Alan Carney, Wally Brown. 10:40 a. m., 1, 3:25, 5:45, 8, 10:30. Stage Show: 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 4:40, 7, 9:15.

Scollay—"Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:10. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee. Gladys George, 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 7:55.

South Station Theater—"March of Time—and Then Japan," "Tell Tale Heart," "Common Cause," "Champion Maker," cartoons and latest newsreels.

State—"Hi-Diddle-Diddle," Martha Scott, Adolphe Menjou, Pola Negri. 11:50 a. m., 3:18, 6:36, 10:40. "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Lionel Barrymore, Ruth Hussey. 1:21, 4:49, 8:07.

Telepix—"March of Time—And Then Japan," "At the 'Cage' Door Canteen," "Songs of the States," "Unusual Occupations," "Swimming Champions," "Donald Duck"; cartoon; Lionel Barrymore; Crew Racing; World News. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Terror House," Wilfred Lawson. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:30, 5, 7:25, 9:55. "Monster and the Lady," 10:45 a. m., 1:25, 3:50, 6:20, 8:45.

Uptown—"First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon. 1:05, 4:30, 7:55. "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. 2:35, 6, 9:25.

Washington Street Olympia—"Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. 10:50 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "DuBarry was a Lady," Red Skelton. "Hitler's Hangman," Alan Curtis. 1:45, 7:50.

Allston: "White Savage," Maria Montez, Jon Hall, Sabu. "He's My Guy," Dick Foran. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders, Anna Sten.

Regent: "At Dawn We Die," John Clements. "Redhead from Manhattan," Lupe Velez.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Bataan," Robert Taylor. "Give Out Sisters," Andrew Sisters. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Anne Shirley. "Mr. Big," Gloria Jean. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Stage Door Canteen," with an all-star cast.

Coolidge Corner: "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders, Anna Sten.

Cleveland Circle: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Bombadier," Pat O'Brien. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. "Here Comes Kelly," Joan Woodbury. 1:50, 8.

Harvard: "Background to Danger," George Raft, Brenda Marshall. "Air Raid Warden," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 8.

University: "Bombadier," Pat O'Brien. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10. "Good Morning, Judge," Dennis O'Keefe. 3:25, 6:45, 10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor. "False Faces," Rex Williams.

Codman Square: "Top Hat," Ginger Rogers, Fred Astaire. "Souls at Sea," Gary Cooper.

Franklin Square: "Top Hat," Ginger Rogers, Fred Astaire. "Souls at Sea," Gary Cooper. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 3:08, 8:48. "All By Myself," Patric Knowles. 2, 7:40.

Park: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowell. "Cabin in the Sky," Rochester, Ethel Waters.

HYDE PARK—Paramount: "Two Tickets to London." Michele Morgan. "You Were Never Lovelier," Rita Hayworth. 1:30, 8.

Hyde Park: "New York Town." Fred MacMurray, Mary Martin. "Among the Living," Susan Hayward. 1:30, 7:30.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. "Background to Danger," George Raft, Brenda Marshall.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston. March of Time—"Bill Jack vs. Adolf Hitler." Selected Short Subjects. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. 3:05, 5:15, 9:25. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 4:58, 8:08.

Mystic: "What's Buzzin', Cousin," Ann Miller, John Hubbard. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "First Comes Courage." Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. 3:25, 8:25

Maplewood: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn. 3:11, 9:11. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy. 1:52, 7:52.

Strand: "The Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. 3, 9. "Petticoat Larceney," Ruth Warrick, Joan Carroll. 1:55, 8.

Orpheum: "Sagebrush Law," Tim Holt, C. Edwards. 3:35, 9. "Hi Ya, Chum," Ritz Brothers, Jane Frazee. 2:25, 7:30, 10.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Du Barry Was a Lady," Red Skelton, Lucille Ball. "Murder in Times Square," Edmund Lowe. 1:45, 6:45.

Fellsway: "Action in the North Atlantic." Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. "Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "Mr. Big," Gloria Jean.

NATICK — Colonial: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin, Tommy Dorsey. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "It Comes Up Love," Gloria Jean, Ian Hunter. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien. "Mr. Big," Donald O'Connor. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Petticoat Larceny," Ruth Warwick, Joan Carroll. "Thumbs Up," Brenda Joyce, Richard Fraser. 2, 8.

Strand: "Stage Door Canteen," all-star cast. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. "Redhead from Manhattan," Lupe Velez.

Strand: "The Moon Is Down," Cedric Hardwicke. "Taxi Mister," William Bendix.

Capitol and Ball Square: "The Ox Bow Incident," Henry Fonda, Dana Andrews. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. "War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," Harold Peary, Jane Darwell. 2:07, 7:52. "The Bombardier," Pat O'Brien. 3:24, 9:09.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "The Constant Nymph," Joan Fontaine, Charles Boyer. "All By Myself," Patric Knowles. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat. "The Man Trap," H. Stephenson.

Coolidge: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Jane Baxter. "Journey Into Fear," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Del Rio.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "Don't Look Now."

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "Night to Remember," Loretta Young.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenburg.

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Stage Door Canteen." "Road to Tokyo." 2:30, 7:30.

Amusements

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL — LAST 4 TIMES — Evs. 8:30, Mat. Sat.

LIFE WITH FATHER
HARRY BANNISTER with JUNE WALKER

BEGINNING SEPT. 20—SEATS NOW—
THE THEATRE GUILD presents
PAUL ROBESON
in the Margaret Webster Production of
OTHELLO
by William Shakespeare
Jose Ferrer, Uta Hagen, Margaret Webster, James Monks
Production designed and lighted by Robert Edmond Jones
Evs. $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. $1.10 to $2.75

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
Back the Attack—Buy War Bonds
30c till 1 p. m.
Doors Open: Orpheum 9:15 A. M., State 11:15 A. M.
"Screwiest, Wackiest, Zaniest Picture Ever Made!"
Adolphe MENJOU • Martha SCOTT
Hi Diddle Diddle
POLA NEGRI • DENNIS O'KEEFE • BILLIE BURKE
—plus—
"TENNESSEE JOHNSON"
VAN HEFLIN • LIONEL BARRYMORE • RUTH HUSSEY
Take the "El" to Loew's

KEITH MEMORIAL
Starts Today
CARY GRANT in "MR. LUCKY"
with Laraine Day
Co-Hit: "Yanks Ahoy!" Wm. Tracy
BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS IN OUR LOBBY

EXETER — Ken. 7067
BOGART • MASSEY
"ACTION IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC"
Plus
SECOND BIG FEATURE
SUN. "CONEY ISLAND"

UPTOWN — HUNT. & MASS. AVE. — Very Popular Prices
Betty Grable, C. Montgomery in "CONEY ISLAND"
Brian Aherne, Merle Oberon in "FIRST COMES COURAGE"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Gene TIERNEY • Don AMECHE • Charles COBURN
"Heaven Can Wait"
Plus "Bomber's Moon"

PARAMOUNT • FENWAY
NOW
Claudette COLBERT • Paulette GODDARD • Veronica LAKE
"SO PROUDLY WE HAIL"
Plus "HOOSIER HOLIDAY"

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

SHOWPLACE OF THE NATION — RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL — ROCKEFELLER CENTER
HELD OVER — SECOND WEEK
"An irresistible production."—HERALD TRIBUNE
Claudette COLBERT • Paulette GODDARD • Veronica LAKE
"SO PROUDLY WE HAIL"
Introducing Sonny Tufts • A Mark Sandrich Production • A Paramount Picture
ON THE STAGE: "MINSTREL SHOW"—Produced by Russell Markert with settings by Nat Karson . . . featuring the Rockettes, Corps de Ballet, Glee Club, Guest Artists and the Music Hall Symphony Orchestra, direction of Erno Rapee.
FIRST MEZZANINE SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE • Phone Circle 6-4600
BACK THE ATTACK—BUY WAR BONDS! Available in Foyer

IT'S THE ROXY AGAIN . . . FOR THE GREATEST SHOW IN TOWN!
ANOTHER COMEDY HIT!
Monty WOOLLEY • Gracie FIELDS
Holy Matrimony
Another Big One from 20th Century-Fox!
On the STAGE! IN PERSON
* CAROLE LANDIS
* PAUL DRAPER
Extra!
* JERRY WALD AND HIS BAND
Other Big Acts
ROXY

NEW YORK (STAGE)

The Hit That Won the Critics' Prize
Clifton WEBB, Peggy WOOD, Mildred NATWICK, Hollis STODDARD
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S Best Comedy
MOROSCO Thea., 45th, W. of B'way. CI. 6-6230. Evs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:40

50c, $1 and $1.50 Plus Tax
Sat. Nights Only 50c to $2.50 Plus Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
SECOND EDITION
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEA., Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:40. Sun. at 3. No Monday Perf. Mail Orders Filled

THEATRE GUILD'S NEW MUSICAL PLAY
OKLAHOMA!
Music by Richard Rogers
Book and Lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein 2d
Directed by Reuben Mamoulian
Dances by Agnes de Mille
BETTY GARDE, ALFRED DRAKE, JOSEPH BULOFF, JOAN ROBERTS
ST. JAMES, W. 44th Street. Air-Conditioned
Evenings 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:30

"A TRIUMPH!"—Barnes, Her. Trib.
Jan KIEPURA, Marta EGGERTH
in the New Opera Company Production of
THE MERRY WIDOW
with Melville Cooper
Directed by FELIX BRENTANO
Conductor ROBERT STOLZ
Choreography GEORGE BALANCHINE
MAJESTIC, W. 44 St. Cl. 6-6750. Air-Conditioned. Evgs. 8:30, $1.10-3.30. Mats. Thur., Sat., 2:30

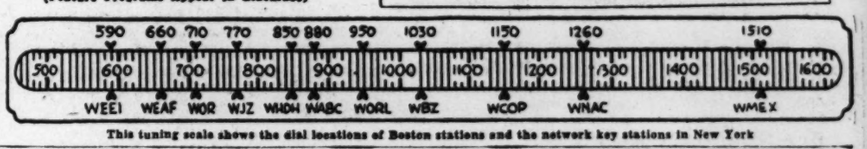
PULITZER PRIZE PLAY—LAST 2 WEEKS
GLADYS GEORGE
THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
FLORENCE REED, CONRAD NAGEL
A New Comedy by THORNTON WILDER
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45th St. Air-Conditioned. Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40

GEORGE GERSHWIN and HEYWARD'S
PORGY AND BESS
TODD DUNCAN, Etta Moten and Avon Long
ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
44TH ST. Theatre, W. of B'way. LA. 4-4321. Evgs. $1.10-$2.75. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $1.10-$2.20

Radio Timetable

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	First game: Bos. Braves-Philadelphia Nationals	Waltzing With You
3:15	News service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	baseball interviews	Waltzing With You
3:30	Third War Loan Dr.	Studio Orch.; talks	"Pepper Young's Family"	baseball interviews	Gene Autry, Cowboy
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Studio Orch.; talks	"Right to Happiness"	Second game of double-header: Boston Braves-Philadelphia Nationals	Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife": sketch		Bob Crosby's Orch.
4:15	Reporter: news	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch		Dick Jurgens' Orch.
4:30	Women on Home Fr't	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch		Freddie Slack's Orch.
4:45	Treasury Parade	Musical Poll of Hits	"Young Widder Brown"		Merry Macs, songs
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"		Xavier Cugat's Orch.
5:15	Five O'Clock Follies	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Baseball interviews	Irish songs
5:30	Follies; Quartet	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	Baseball interviews	Irish songs
5:45	American Women	Music; "Chisholm Trail"	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One"; news	Terry and the Pirates	News; sports reporter	News service	Sports comments
6:15	News commentators	Newscast	"You and the War"	Press Roundup; sports	Light classics; music
6:30	"Musically Yours"	Interview With a Wac	Music for Moderns, songs	News from abroad	Sports; Musical Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sports; music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Or.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Dave Rose's Orch.	R. Salinger, news; Taxes
7:30	"Easy Aces": comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs	Fred Brady, comedian;	Concert Album	Religious program;
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	Norman Cloutier's Music	Lu Lubin, Joe Di Rita	Fred Lang, news	speakers
8:00	Mary Astor; Mischa	Earl Godwin, news	Fanny Brice; Frank Morgan; Hanley Stafford	Treasury Star Parade	Studio Speaker
8:15	Auer; C. Ruggles	"Lum 'n' Abner"	"The Aldrich Family,"	Volney Hurd, news	"Showtime" Orchestra
8:30	Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting:	starring Dickie Jones	Mexican Rally, Mayor La	Royal Light Quartette
8:45	Death Valley; news	"Should the Atlantic		Guardia, speaker	Irish music
9:00	Major Bowes' Amateur program	Charter Be the Basis for the Peace?"	Music Hall: Bing Crosby & Co.; Jinx Falkenburg	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Carpenter's Adventures in a Perambulator and Skyscraper
9:15	Stage Door Canteen	Tony Pastor's Or.; Elmer	Joan Davis; Jack Haley;	News service	
9:45	Boston Canteen Fgm	Davis; Sports	orch.; Basil Rathbone	Commentator	
10:00	"The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Gary Moore; Jimmy Durante; Cuban's Orch.	Raymond Clapper, news	News service
10:15	"The First Line"	Waltztime	"March of Time": drama;	Biographical Sketches	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	Hawaii Calls	"Silver Nocturne"	music; guest speakers	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	"Silver Nocturne"		Musical Roundup	Artie Shaw's Orch.
11:00	News; news analysis	News	News; "War Heroes"	News service	Frankie Master's Orch.
11:15	Rideout; music	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, talk	Neil Bondshu's Orch.	Jan Savitt's Orch.
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	"Words at War": dramatized war books	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	Music	Swing Shift Music; news

Sharing Urged On 'Conscience Club' Drivers

Current gasoline restrictions, according to officials of the Office of Price Administration, have been more keenly felt by many individuals than any other wartime restriction. New England's Regional OPA Director, Kenneth B. Backman, has prepared a series of four daily articles on the subject, of which the following is the second.

By Kenneth B. Backman
Regional OPA Administrator

Yesterday, I asked "B" and "C" drivers to examine their conscience and to give themselves honest answers to the questions:

Do you need all of the supplemental ration you have received?

Do you need a supplemental ration at all?

Those that answer these questions honestly in their own minds are eligible for membership in the New England Conscience Club, a patriotic group of drivers who are doing their part to guarantee that their comrades in uniform will get the gasoline they need, that their neighbors will receive an ample A ration, and that there will never be another pleasure-driving ban.

There are enough drivers in possession of "B" and "C" rations to have a deciding influence on the rationing of gasoline. In New England the Conscience Club can be a million strong.

But it is not enough to say to yourself, "Yes, I could get along on less 'C' coupons." To become an active member in the group that is going to ensure fair sharing of gasoline, I am sure, it is necessary to do something about it.

Millions of New Englanders have asked themselves, "what can I do for defense?" and have found their answers in air-raid warden work, plane observation posts, the Red Cross, and other volunteer services.

The million "B" and "C" card holders can ask the same question and find a similar answer in direct action that will contribute to home front security.

Of several ways by which it is possible to participate in the Conscience Club, car-sharing is the easiest, most economical and most productive of a free margin of gasoline to assure a fair share for all drivers to use as they please.

The prime rule of the club, then, is "don't drive alone." It uses no more gasoline, tires, or parts to carry as many as your car will hold to the same destination. The fuel that is saved is more than sufficient to raise the A ration to its former value. Wear and tear on from two to five automobiles is reduced to make them last longer. The group is guaranteed against embarrassment when one of their cars cannot be started on some cold winter morning.

That these advantages are tangible is attested by the employees of the larger industrial plants of New England where car-sharing committees have introduced them. In two major shipyards of this region, the riders per car have exceeded an average of four and are approaching the ultimate goal of five passengers in every automobile going in and out of the parking space. Some of these cars come 80 or 90 miles, picking up employees along the way.

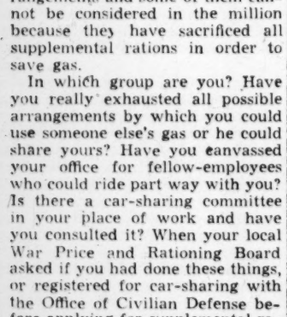
That these advantages have not been recognized by a large number of commuters is attested by the sight of car after car with only a single passenger. The average in New England during commuting hours is only a little over two riders, and less than half the car-sharing that is possible. Only 400,000 of our million drivers with supplemental rationing privileges have reported car-sharing arrangements and some of them cannot be considered in the million because they have sacrificed all supplemental rations in order to save gas.

In which group are you? Have you really exhausted all possible arrangements by which you could use someone else's gas or he could share yours? Have you canvassed your office for fellow-employees who could ride part way with you? Is there a car-sharing committee in your place of work and have you consulted it? When your local War Price and Rationing Board asked if you had done these things, or registered for car-sharing with the Office of Civilian Defense before applying for supplemental rations, what was your answer? Or did you consider that you had exhausted the possiblities by ruling out your neighbor next door?

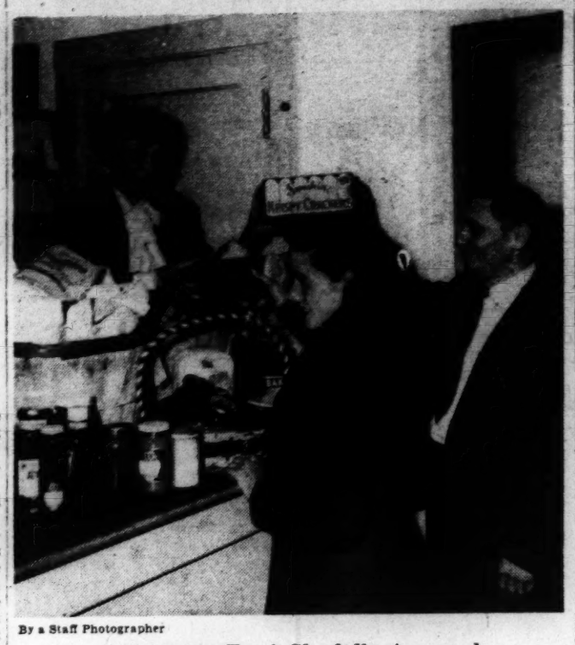
New England can save an immense amount of gasoline without walking a step, gasoline with which everyone can go his way on Sunday while going his neighbor's way to work on week days.

Safety Training Courses

Industrial safety training courses for foremen in war plants will be given free in 10 cities by the Massachusetts Safety Council in cooperation with the National Committee for the Conservation of Manpower in War Industries, it is announced. The Boston course opens Sept. 29. Other cities include Quincy, Fall River, Lowell Lynn, and New Bedford.


COSTS MUCH LESS!
Natural cinnamon is scarce and expensive. Slade's Imitation Cinnamon is a quality product and costs much less.
Slade's

Food for Boston's Canteen



By a Staff Photographer

'Admission Fees' Gleefully Accepted

Marjorie Mills, co-chairman of the Food Committee, has fun in accepting "admission fees" from Miss Constance Heller of Brookline and Charles Bellecy of Back Bay, two of the 7,000 civilians who streamed through the Canteen at a special preview yesterday.

Stage Door Canteen Opens Its Gay Home This Afternoon

In the gaily renovated building at 477 Stuart Street Boston's Stage Door Canteen formally opens its snow-white doors to members of the armed services at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Initiation festivities with Governor Saltonstall "co-starring" in a skit with Gertrude Lawrence will go on the air over a nation-wide hook-up at 9:30 p. m. on the regular weekly Stage Door Canteen Program. Walter O'Keefe will be master of ceremonies.

A large party from the board of the American Theater Wing, sponsor of this and six other canteens, will be on hand to give its newest and second largest canteen its approval. Brock Pemberton of the committee on branches, noted theatrical producer, who has attended each of the openings, said at the public preview last night that even the famous New York canteen couldn't compare with the Boston one for "atmosphere" and decorative effects.

Yesterday's "package party" attended by about 7,000 civilians bearing $2 or its equivalent in groceries, as admission, yielded large stocks for the canteen kitchen. One person brought in 8 pounds of butter. Local baking companies will take weekly turns at providing 100 two-pound loaves of bread a day, and market groups will supply celery, peppers, lettuce, and apples. The Canteen Special, always on the menu, will be baked bean sandwiches. In addition two other kinds of sandwiches will be served each day, plus milk, a hot drink, and cookies or cake.

The new canteen opens under the co-chairmanship of Mrs. Malcolm Bradley French, head of the Cushman Club, and Frances Starr. Senior hostesses are in charge of Mrs. Ursula O'Hare Burke and Mrs. Mabel Acker Burrage; junior hostesses, of Nancy Clark and Diana Bird. Franklin Fessenden and James Gormley will keep the bus boys on the job, and Milton Pollack and Robert Goldstein will see that the check room is adequately manned. Marjorie Mills and Arthur Race head the food committee; Mr. French and Col. Eben Draper are chief hosts.

A special feature of the Boston canteen will give the drama critics a part in the fun. On regular shifts, they will serve every evening as "greeters."

Plant Executives Organize

To give Boston war plants a better understanding of how they are to handle their problems under government regulations, a new organization of industrial executives will be formed here tonight. So far as its promoters know, it will be the first of its type in the country.

The name tentatively chosen is the Industrial Government Relations Association. The plan calls for monthly meetings to discuss difficulties in the following eight major fields: Priorities, material procurement, labor, price control, taxes, renegotiation, contract termination and postwar planning.

Nearly 200 reservations have been taken for tonight's dinner at the Hotel Kenmore. The list is representative of over 100 companies. Speakers include William P. Homans, Deputy Director of Priorities Distribution for the New England War Production Board and Joseph A. Smith, Director of the New England War Manpower Commission.

"We hope to have round table discussions at which we can get action and cut red tape," George V. Sammet, Jr., production engineer for the Northern Industrial Chemical Company of South Boston, said today. Mr. Sammet has taken the lead in promoting the new organization.

"Everything we can learn through closer contacts with Government officials that will speed up production and the delivery of materials will bring victory that much nearer," he continued.

"We believe also that such forums will be useful to the men who are administering the governmental regulations. They will be given an opportunity to reach many more plant executives first hand than would otherwise be possible. Officials will have the chance to talk on the practical side of their work, and to get the point of view of the men out in the plants.

"We think this will be a mutual exchange which should be of service all around."

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red Stamps, "X," "Y," and "Z" in War Ration Book No. 2 valid; expire Oct. 2.

Today—Brown stamps "A" of War Ration Book No. 3 now valid, expiring Oct. 2.

Sept. 19—Brown stamps "B" valid, expiring Oct. 2. The next four brown stamps, all expiring Oct. 30, will become valid on the following dates: "C," Sept. 26; "D," Oct. 3; "E," Oct. 10, and "F," Oct. 17. Both brown and red stamps will be usable between Sept. 12 when the first series of brown stamps became valid and Oct. 2 when the final sets of red stamps expire.

Sugar—Stamp No. 14 in War Ration Book 1 is now good for five pounds of sugar through Oct. 31. Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, expire Oct. 31.

Canned Goods—Sept. 20—Blue stamps "R," "S," and "T," now valid, expire on this date. Blue stamps "U," "V," and "W" now valid and expire Oct. 20.

Gasoline—No. 6 coupons in "A" books are now good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each, but expiration dates vary.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons are good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons: class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Oct 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Truck Deliveries Again Restricted

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—Restrictions on motortruck deliveries, in effect in the gasoline-starved Northeastern States since last spring, will be extended to the entire nation Monday, Oct. 11.

Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, said the action "is the best means of safeguarding the public's interest."

The order, announced yesterday, bans retail deliveries of packages weighing less than five pounds or measuring 60 inches or less in length and girth combined; prohibits Sunday deliveries except for ice, milk or cream; and restricts to once a week retail delivery of alcoholic beverages, tobacco, confectioneries, soft drinks, ice cream, magazines and flowers. Bread and bakery products, meat, poultry, eggs, fruits, vegetables and fish, may be delivered only three times a week. Laundries, dry cleaners and tailors are held to two trips.

Hartford Gas Raise Denied

Wage increases for 239 employees of the Hartford Gas Company of Hartford, Conn., have been denied by the New England War Labor Board, it is reported at the Board's Boston headquarters. The N. E. WLB found no gross inequity.

RAF Films Exhibited In Boston Gallery

Revealing that, during the last week of July, 118 out of 120 U. S. Army Air Force airmen dropped into the sea had been picked up by British Air Sea Rescue Squads, Britain's Air Vice-Marshal, William F. MacNeece Foster, D. S. O., D. F. C., yesterday formally opened an exhibition of 40 official RAF aerial photographs at the Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street.

Speaking on the third anniversary of the Battle of Britain, the Air Vice-Marshal not only recalled the heavy damage to the enemy on the day which Hitler had selected as the time for the Luftwaffe's final pulverizing attack, but told how the Nazis are now reaping the whirlwind which they have sown. "A terrible hurricane it is," he said, "over Hamburg, Dusseldorf, Nurenburg, and Berlin."

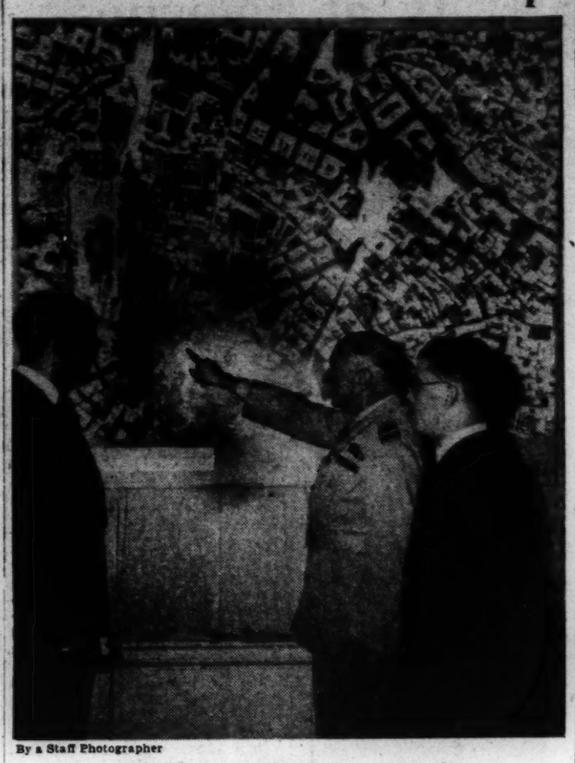
The photographs, some as large as 4 x 6 feet, vividly illustrate the destruction wrought by British bombings of German industry. Taken by day from heights of five to six miles over targets previously bombed by night, the pictures are so sharp as to reveal minute details. People in the streets and shadows of quite small objects can be easily discerned.

Throughout the showing of the pictures, British Flying Officer G. H. Dury, RAF, will be on hand to explain and interpret the pictures to the public. The Galleries will be open weekdays from 10 to 6, and on Sundays from 2 to 6.

Heavy Mail

Twenty-two million pieces of mail now are shipped each week to soldiers and sailors of United States overseas forces.

Genoa—From Six Miles Up



By a Staff Photographer

Official R. A. F. Films on Display

Among the 40 enlargements of official R. A. F. aerial photographs now on display at the Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth St., through Sept. 16, is the one shown above, depicting Genoa after a bombing attack. This picture was taken from a height of 32,000 feet. British Air Vice-Marshal William F. MacNeece Foster (center) is pointing to the clearly defined shadow of an equestrian statue. Sir Anthony George, British Consul General in Boston, is at the left, and, at the right, Flying Officer G. H. Dury, R. A. F.

Limit Is Urged on Hours Of Work Outside School

School children of 14 and 15 years should put in no more than three hours a day on outside work during school days, and students of 16 and 17 no longer than four hours, Joseph A. Smith, Director of the War Manpower Commission of New England, recommended today in a statement defining standards for youthful wartime labor.

Mr. Smith said that any contributions "teen-agers" could make under the guidance of their parents and in compliance with the legislative safeguards of their health and employment would be of inestimable value.

However he strongly endorsed the position of national authorities that the first obligation of school youth is to take advantage of their educational opportunities in order that they may be better prepared for citizenship and service to the nation. He warned against exploitation of children under the guise of wartime necessity, adding that the good sense of parents and the local school committees should prevent this.

The War Manpower Director also spoke of the possibility of student-worker programs to be developed by area directors of WMC with the aid of advisory committees.

Mr. Smith said that, in general, students under 18 cannot successfully carry a combined school and work program of more than eight hours a day. Maximum hours for students 16 and 17 years old should be limited to four on school days and eight on days when school is not in session, and in no case should the combined hours of school and work exceed nine a day. The weekly maximum is fixed at 28 hours when school is in session and 48 when schools are closed. Evening employment should not extend beyond 10 p. m.

For students 14 and 15 years old, hours on school days are fixed at three, with the weekly maxima set at 18 when school is in session and 40 when it is not. One day in seven free of employment should be allowed all students.

Volcanoes Follow Line

Europe's most active volcanoes, Etna, Stromboli and Vesuvius, lie in a straight line.

Boston Edison Company says . . . if you have an electric range, you're lucky. Take care of it. Avoid letting spilled food dry and harden on the range or its heating units. Keep them clean!

Boston Edison Company

That they may Fly Again!

A POSTCARD, mailed in Germany, reached a newspaper columnist's desk in this country. It had passed both German and American censors intact because it carried only a simple request. An American flyer, imprisoned in Germany, asked for sports news to be sent to a "collection of eagles with clipped wings." He closed with a cheery greeting from "this side of the wire."

THE CARD says little, but tells a great deal. It speaks for a group of brave American boys, behind barbed wire in a foreign land. They have the courage to be nonchalant about their present plight. They want to read about American baseball and other familiar home activities and dream of the days when they will be participating in them again. In spite of a bleak prison camp existence, regardless of the Nazi propaganda which they are fed, their faith in America is unshaken. They fought for you; now they are confident that you are fighting for them.

OTHER AMERICAN airmen are flying to avenge the boys whose wings have been clipped and those who perished in gallant earlier air attacks. These winged warriors must fly in steadily increasing numbers to maintain our dearly bought air supremacy, to bring closer the day of deliverance for all American prisoners of war. They must be aided by a mighty invasion force which will crush the enemy on land, at sea, as well as in the air. This can be done only at a tremendous cost of men, material, and money.

THE STRENGTH of our invading forces, the amount of time needed, the number of lives expended are up to you. The effort you put into your defense jobs and the dollars you put into War Bonds are powerful and essential factors in speeding our progress to victory. Send every dollar you can possibly spare to play its part in the invasion and you will be keeping faith with those plucky American "eagles" in Germany.

YOU have already expressed your faith in the future of America by your investment of billions of dollars in life insurance, one of the truly democratic ways of protecting your home and your family. We're proud to tell you that your life insurance dollars are also providing protection for your country. This company has bought more than 177 million dollars worth of War Bonds since Pearl Harbor and is continuing to buy War Bonds. We know of no finer, no more worthwhile, no more necessary investment for our funds and for yours than United States War Bonds.

John Hancock
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
GUY W. COX, President

SUPPORT THE THIRD WAR LOAN

Allies Hold Firmly at Salerno—Allied Bombers Batter Reich Cities

Continued from Page 1

troops, declared "our bridgehead is secure. Additional troops are landing every day and we are here to stay. Not one foot of ground will be given up."

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army, racing northward toward Sapri, but 39 airline miles from the southern anchor of the Fifth Army's front, was mentioned by General Clark, who said "in a matter of hours its presence will be felt by the enemy."

A military spokesman said the Germans were in retreat in the Salerno sector for the first time since the original landings eight days ago and that the morning assault was "the first serious offensive thrust we have been able to make since getting on the beaches."

Reinforcements pouring into the bridgehead during the past 48 hours made the drive possible, he said.

Allied Reports Read By Hungarian Radio

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, Sept. 61

The Hungarian Radio has begun broadcasting Allied and Russian war communiqués as well as the German, a Budapest dispatch to Svenska Dagbladet said today.

The text of General Cuark's order of the day:

"As your commander, I want to congratulate every officer and enlisted man in the Fifth Army on the accomplishment of their mission of landing on the West Coast of Italy. All the more splendid is your achievement when it is realized that it was accomplished against determined German resistance at the beaches. Every foot of our advance has been contested.

"We have arrived at our initial objective—our beachhead is secure. Additional troops are landing every day and we are here to stay. Not one foot of ground will be given up.

"General Montgomery's battle-proven Eighth British Army—our partner in the task of clearing the German forces out of Italy—is advancing rapidly from the south and in a matter of hours its presence will be felt by the enemy. Side by side with the Eighth Army, the Fifth Army will advance to occupy Naples, Rome, and other cities to the north and to free Italy from German domination.

"I am highly gratified by the efficient manner in which the British and American troops have worked side by side. Their performance has justified the confidence placed in them by the people of the United Nations. They know that we shall drive on relentlessly until our job is done.

"I desire the contents of this letter to be a communication to all ranks in your command."

While the fight for Salerno raged back and forth under the thunder of 16-inch guns from British battleships and the artillery of lesser warships, Allied naval might poured a flood of reinforcements into the area. General Clark's Fifth Army, composed equally of British and Americans, was now the largest Anglo-American force engaged in a single battle since the Mediterranean war started, and it was supported Sept. 15 by more than 2,000 sorties flown by the Northwest African Air Force and separate raids by Middle East heavy bombers.

The entire Allied Air Force thus joined the struggle for the second straight day and hurled hundreds of tons of explosives upon German positions.

With unchallengeable control of the sea, the Allies exploited the advantage to the utmost by moving mobile naval batteries close to the blackened, smoking beaches and hurling tons of steel at the Germans. The British battleships Valiant and Warspite with their 16-inch rifles joined in the bombardment.

General Clark toured the fiery arena, cheering Tommies and doughboys with his presence at advanced positions where he told the troops that every soldier must fight to the last and that there must be no withdrawals.

Casualties in this seven-day battle have been the heaviest of any in the Mediterranean fighting.

At least four German divisions had been identified in the action against the 27-mile front, and more were being brought up. It was probable that as many as five had been employed in the all-out effort to smash the Allied grip.

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army, racing dramatically up the Italian West Coast, with the Italian toe behind it, passed through the ancient fishing village of Scalea, approximately 50 miles airline southeast of Agripoli, the southern anchor of General Clark's position, Allied Headquarters announced.

General Montgomery's warriors were meeting no opposition in the dash that had carried them more than 15 miles in the past 24 hours.

Battle Continues In Critical Phase

Although General Clark's announcement said the Fifth Army had strengthened its hold on its bridgehead and was being reinforced and supplied, it was not considered likely that the critical phase would pass for some time.

Allied headquarters had nothing further to report of the British force which landed at Taranto and sliced off the Italian heel with the capture of Brindisi and Bari in a flanking drive on the east side of the peninsula. These troops were believed to be fanning out through the lower backbone of the Apennines.

Stimson Says:

Allies Confident Of Salerno Victory

The position of Allied troops in the Battle of Salerno is serious, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, said in Washington, but "our commanders are confident."

Describing the struggle south of Naples as one of the most critical battles of the Mediterranean campaign, Mr. Stimson said reinforcements and additional supplies were reaching the Allied forces now reported to have consolidated their beachhead and to be making progress.

"There has never been any thought of evacuation," the Secretary said emphatically.

So far, he said, the forces on both sides have been about evenly matched numerically. The Germans have the advantage of interior communication lines, he added, enabling them to bring up reinforcements and supplies more quickly than the Allies. The Germans also probably have a preponderance of tanks and heavy equipment, he said.

On the other hand, he said, the American and British forces under Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark have definite air superiority, handicapped somewhat because the planes have to fly a considerable distance, and a distinct asset in their ability to employ naval gunfire from Allied warships against enemy positions in the hills around the beachhead.

The heavy opposition encountered in the Salerno area was expected, Mr. Stimson continued, and constituted a risk taken deliberately because the prospects of success warranted it.

Russia:

Soviet Advances Across Ukraine

Battering their way across the central Urkaine Plains toward the Dnieper River defense wall, approximately 70 miles to the west, Red Army columns which captured Nezhin Sept. 15 apparently were aiming their main thrust against military operations impossible, Gerway, severance of which would isolate German armies to the north and south.

Capture of Nezhin, a main bastion of Nazi defenses before the Dnieper barrier, already has cut all but one rail link between enemy forces operating in the central and southern sectors of the Ukraine. If the Red Army spearhead can place itself astride the Kiev-Poltava-Lozovaya line before the autumn rains make large-scale military operaions impossible, Germans in the south would face the possibility of another defeat as costly as that suffered at Stalingrad.

Premier Joseph Stalin celebrated the fall of Nezhin in another order of the day, terming it "the most important center of the Germans' defense on the road to Kiev."

The Germans left 3,000 slain on the Nezhin battlefield, many prisoners were captured, and large quantities of war material were abandoned as the Nazis fled to the west with Russian troops in close pursuit, a Moscow communiqué said. Capture of the Nazi base climaxed a Russian advance of nearly 200 miles in 40 days.

The Sept. 15 fighting cost the Germans in all more than 6,000 men and they surrendered more than 200 towns and villages as they fell back before the relentless Red Army sweep, the Russians said. There was no indication anywhere that the enemy would halt short of the Dnieper River, which they have built into a formidable defense barrier.

Although the capture of Nezhin spotlighted the Russian advance, Soviet forces to the south were not idle. Driving toward the great bend in the Dnieper, Moscow said, they captured Gulai Pole and Pokrovskoye, both 50 miles from Zaporozhe, a Dnieper River city which also is an important point on the one railway line leading to Melitopol and the Crimea.

More than 2,000 Germans were killed in the battle for Gulai Pole and Pokrovskoye. Large numbers of enemy tanks and guns were destroyed. A covering umbrella of Soviet warplanes downed 34 German planes in the drive. The Moscow war bulletin termed the German retreat here a "rout."

The German Radio, which announced the evacuation of Bryansk, key Nazi base in the Northern Ukraine, on Sept. 14, said the city still was in German hands. The Russians never had claimed occupation of the City, although they reported fierce fighting in its outskirts.

By a Staff Artist

Progress in Italy

Upper: The overall picture of the situation in Italy, as General Clark's Anglo-American Fifth Army consolidates its beachhead and General Montgomery's British Eighth Army moves swiftly up the coast to join it.

Lower: This closeup of the Salerno beachhead shows where the Anglo-American forces (white arrows) have been launching their main attacks and where the Germans (black arrows) have been counterattacking. Bomb burst symbols indicate where especially heavy American air attacks have been carried out.

Russians' Paper Says There's No No. 2 Front

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Sept. 16

Pravda, Communist Party newspaper, insisted today that a "real second front" had not yet been opened by Russia's western allies in Europe.

The newspaper counted 212 German divisions on the Soviet front and said none had been withdrawn to meet the invasion of Italy. On the contrary, Pravda declared, some German troops have been moved to the eastern front during the summer from Western Europe.

[Pravda's report did not agree with recent reports from Stockholm that German forces were being shifted from the eastern front.]

Islands Seized:

Allies Occupy Samos and Lero

An account reaching London from Ankara, Turkey, said the Greek island of Samos and the Dodecanese island of Lero, off the Turkish coast and about 150 miles north of German-held Crete, were occupied three days ago—the day before Great Britain's Ninth Army was reported to have embarked from its Middle East bases 400 miles across the Mediterranean in Syria and Transjordania.

Other dispatches to London morning newspapers reported that both islands had been turned over to the Greek gendarmerie by Italian occupying forces after their country surrendered to the Allies.

Lero, 30 miles from the Turkish mainland, has a valuable seaplane base and also was used by the Italians as a base for light naval craft. Somos is a much larger Greek island, 40 miles further north, with two of the best airdromes in the Aegean Sea. Both islands are north of the Italian island of Rhodes.

There was no indication in the Ankara dispatches as to what type of forces were used in the reported occupation operations, but a Stockholm dispatch said the British Ninth Army, headed by Lieut. Gen. W. H. Holmes, had sailed from its Middle East bases after two years of intensive training.

Mystery as to the exact whereabouts of the Ninth Army, coupled with reports of successes by Yugoslav guerrillas who are in touch with the Allied Command, suggested a possible Allied invasion of the Balkans was shaping up.

There was some question in London as to whether Greek forces on Samos and Lero are loyal to the Allies or to the Greek puppet government set up by the Axis.

Military circles also questioned whether the islands would be found particularly useful for large-scale operations, such as an Allied invasion of the European mainland necessarily would have to be.

Occupation of the islands, however, if true, was regarded here as a portent of things to come.

Continent:

France and Germany Bombed by Allies

A heavy force of RAF bombers attacked a rubber factory at Montlucon, only 94 miles northwest of Vichy in Occupied France, on the night of Sept. 15, while other bombers hit targets in Berlin and Northwest Germany, the British Air Ministry announced.

The Vichy Radio said Chartres, scene of important fighting in World War I, also was attacked, but the British announcement made no mention of this.

The raid, first since the Sept. 6 attack on Munich, followed by a few hours the first after-dusk assault by a combined force of American Flying Fortresses, Liberators, and Marauders which raided the Paris area. Here the Hispana-Suiza and Caudron-Renaut aircraft plants and a ball-bearing works were the main targets.

At the same time, German air raiders subjected suburban London to one of its severest bombings in months.

The raid on Paris marked the first time that Fortresses, Liberators, and Marauders had joined in the same operation in the European war theater and the first time they had gone out and come home after dusk. Brig. Gen. Frederick L. Anderson, commander of the United States Eighth Air Force Bomber Command, pronounced the experiment a success and presaging the possibility that they soon would team up with the RAF in bombing Europe.

South Pacific:

Japanese Held In Trap at Lae

Backing the Japanese into a trap where they are forced to fight, Allied jungle troops have battered through pill boxes, trenches, and machine-gun nests with the aid of artillery and planes to bring nearer the fall of the big air base of Lae, New Guinea.

East of Lae, Australians are only two miles from the center of the coastal town and are about to overrun the prized Malahang airdrome.

On the west, where intricate defenses were breached after hours of fighting, another force in the Markham Valley is only five miles away.

To the south, Americans and Australians who annihilated most of a Japanese garrison in capturing the airdrome and harbor town of Salamaua left behind patrols to hunt down surviving stragglers and moved in force more than half way along the 18 miles of jungle trail separating the two Huon Gulf bases.

The Japanese, tricked by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's strategy into believing the main Allied push would be made below Salamaua, have offered scarcely any opposition until now to pincer forces which landed from the sea above Lae on Sept. 4 and from transport planes behind Lae on Sept. 5. A Communiqué reported the capture in the Markham Valley of three defended plantations. The most bitter fighting was at Heath's. There the enemy had erected pill boxes, dug trenches, installed machine guns, artillery and antiaircraft guns.

Both Heath's and Whittaker's plantations had been enclosed by wire entanglements. The Japanese waited in clearings for the Australians, spearheading the drive, to emerge from dense jungles.

Allied artillery, firing 25-pound shells, pounded these defenses before the Allies attacked Sept. 14. At Heath's, where enemy installations were softened up recently by a heavy air bombardment, fighting lasted several hours.

Meanwhile, other Australians had slipped ahead into Vernon's Plantation, hoping to catch the Japanese as they retreated. But the surviving Japanese, instead of taking the valley road to Lae, fled into jungle-clad hills, leaving behind more than 100 fatalities, many machine guns, and much ammunition.

Burma:

American Leads Chinese in Foray

Chinese troops, trained in India and led by an American, routed a band of 200 Japanese in a daring foray into the wild Naga Hills country of North Burma recently, it was announced in New Delhi.

The Chinese were equipped at Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's Chinese-American training center and were under the command of Brig.-Gen. Hayden L. Boatner of New Orleans, La.

The raiders pushed on behind enemy lines and blew up supply depots and bridges along the Japanese communications route. A communiqué said Chinese infantry and motor units were active.

Heavy casualties were said to have been inflicted upon the Japanese before the raiding force withdrew. Chinese losses were reported as light.

This is the first reported action involving Chinese trained at the India center and suggests expeditions on a still larger scale may be in the offing.

Official of Firm Gets Prison Term

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 16 (AP)—Russell W. Michener of Dumont, N. J., former Treasurer of the Marine Maintenance Corporation of Bayonne, N. J., was sentenced by Federal Judge Thomas F. Meaney Sept. 15 to three years in prison on charges of defrauding the Government through overcharges for repairs to United States Maritime Service ships. In addition he was fined $5,000.

Judge Meaney then released Mr. Michener in $10,000 bail pending the outcome of an appeal now before the United States Circuit Court in Philadelphia.

Mr. Michener was convicted Aug. 21 by a jury which acquitted Gregory Ferend, former President of the corporation, and the Bayonne concern of similar charges.

Fast Traveling Films

An outdoor motion picture theater operated by the Army in New Guinea shows current films within a month of their general release in this country.

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Coal Mine Strike an Index To Britain's Labor Lack

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 16—More than 10,000 coal miners are on strike in Great Britain's Nottinghamshire coal fields because a youth was sentenced to a month in jail for refusing to work underground. This circumstance reflects the seriousness of Britain's present manpower situation.

The youth in question, Sidney Page, has just been released, as he has now agreed to work underground. He will undergo medical examination to confirm his fitness to do so.

Although the main cause of this particular strike thus appears to be eliminated, nevertheless the Nottingham coal fields have provided an illuminating insight into just how taut Britain's labor and industrial atmosphere is at the present stage of the war.

There are other strikes in Britain today, notably in the key electrical trade. Sometimes strikes such as the recent walkout of Malta's dockyard workers are considered best kept from knowledge of the enemy for the time being.

Breaking Point

For the most part, the latest industrial disputes in Britain mark the breaking point at which the workers will no longer tolerate the pressure of the Government, which is forced to take stern disciplinary measures for the sake of the war effort.

Thus at Nottingham, Ministry of Labor officials, trade union chiefs, and the Regional Coal Controller have hitherto felt obliged to hold up a vital wartime principle—namely, that if the men and youths are directed into the firing line as soldiers, seamen, and airmen, then those who stay at home must also accord with war emergency regulations and be sent to work at the coal face, even though they don't like it.

The Nottingham strike has not had the backing of the coal miners' unions. But miners contend that the sentence of young Page was a vicious one. They claim his refusal to go underground is due to psychological fear resulting from once seeing an injured man brought to the surface.

Divergent Views

In the miners' view, trying to force Mr. Page underground is not helpful to an already extremely serious coal production situation. But the Regional Controller, Raymond Evershed, contends that miners must not be allowed "to substitute mob rule for properly constituted government."

The miners' union has promised that any boy directed underground during the war will be allowed back on a surface job as soon as the war ends.

A similar kind of situation presents itself to some extent in a number of other fields of wartime activity. For instance, the charge has been made that unfit men are being sent to sea. Strong protests are being made by workers in some quarters that travel difficulties resulting from wartime dislocation of factories and homes are imposing intolerable burdens.

Officials Under Pressure

In most cases, grievances arise from Government authorities being obliged, under pressure of war needs, to infringe personal rights and even threaten the welfare of workers. In the vast majority of cases, however, hardships are accepted as necessary wartime sacrifice.

This is borne out by the latest official figures for strikes, which show a remarkably small number of working days lost through industrial disputes during July. There were 117 strikes in progress, mostly small ones, involving only 34,300 working persons, resulting in the loss of 97,000 working days.

Considering that Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin puts Britain's working population today at about 22,000,000 out of a total population of around 47,000,000, the loss of work through strikes is seen as infinitesimal.

At the same time, war weariness causes an increasing temptation to resort to a mild form of absenteeism.

Coal is, as usual, the stormy petrel of British industry because of long standing bad feeling. Postwar plans for a new deal in the coal fields are not materializing as quickly and clearly as the miners wish. The recent arbitration award on wages for young miners is unpopular with the men, as it falls far below expectations.

The postwar outlook counts for a great deal in the coal pits of South Wales and Durham alike. But the Government at the moment is more concerned with desperate efforts to get enough coal first to win the war.

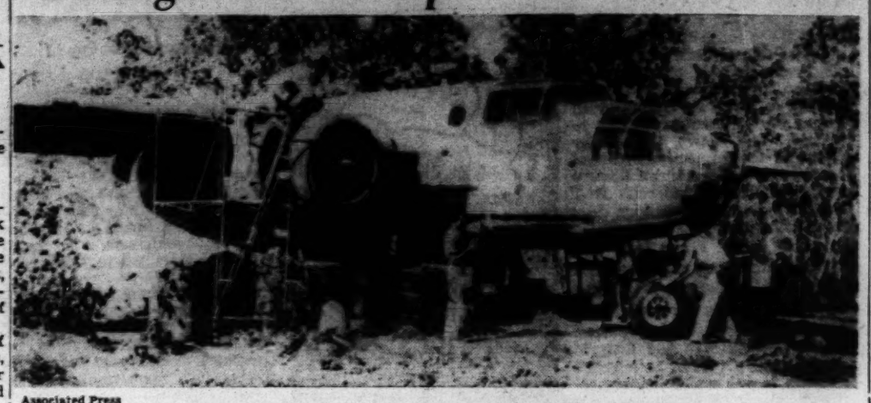
Practically every newspaper in Britain is now carrying big Government advertisements calling for a minimum of 30,000 new recruits for the coal mines. "Service underground is as vital as service in the front line," the advertisements declare.

Recruits from offices, shops, and factories are heading toward the coal fields to learn a job they never thought they would sample.

But this race for coal is a hard one, since new demands loom all the time, such as the fuel Italy will need to replace former German supplies.

Fuel Minister Maj. Gwilym Lloyd George, stressing in a speech here on Sept. 14 new problems ahead of his Ministry this coming winter, assured his audience that Britain was not going to freeze to make its former enemies comfortable. But he said, "essential services in territories we occupy must continue."

Damaged Planes Repaired in Pacific Zone



Associated Press

Medium Bomber Overhauled at Port Moresby Shop

American airmen repair a B-25 medium bomber at one of the United States aircraft repair shops in Port Moresby, New Guinea.

Stronger Australian Cabinet Foreseen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Sept. 16—The counting of votes in the Federal election now has been completed, approximately a month after polling day. It gives Prime Minister John Curtin's Labor Government 49 seats in the House of Representatives, the United Australia and United Country Parties which comprise the Opposition 23, and the Independents 2. Both Independents supported Mr. Curtin in major issues in the last Parliament.

The only seat outstanding is Northern Territory, the member for which has rights of debate but, generally speaking, no vote.

In the Senate, when the newly elected senators take their seats July 1, Labor's pre-election minority of two will be transformed to a majority of eight. The immediate position in the Senate finds the parties with 18 each.

Apart from the sweeping Labor victory, the election is notable for the fact it will result in women entering the Federal Parliament for the first time. Miss Dorothy Tangney, a school teacher, who won a by-election, will be among the Labor senators from Western Australia, and Dame Enid Lyons, widow of a former Prime Minister, mother of 11 children and grandmother of four, will enter the House of Representatives as United Australia Party member for one of the Tasmanian seats.

Parliament will meet a week hence and before then the Government Party will meet to elect a new Cabinet.

It is anticipated there will be changes in Cabinet posts. Not only has the result of the election given Labor a much larger field from which to choose a Cabinet, but it is notorious that some members of the Cabinet are scarcely up to the standard required in the trying days of war.

One of the storm centers is the turbulent Minister for Labor, Edward J. Ward, who was a constant thorn to the Government in the last Parliament because of his insistence that Labor should not wait till the war is over to implement its socialization-of-industry plan.

Mr. Ward has heavy backing from militant unions for his attitude, but Mr. Curtin apparently feels he is intrenched strongly enough to disregard at least to a certain extent the pressure union bosses may attempt to exert upon him. An indication of this was given last week when the threatened shipping strike collapsed because of the firm attitude taken by Mr. Curtin.

The incident generally is regarded as a salutary lesson both to the unions and to die-hard non-labor groups which had been arguing that once Labor was assured of a Parliamentary majority, the unionists would have only to ask to receive.

The Government also intends to make an effort to salvage the Federal Powers Bill, which early this year foundered in the sea of state's rights.

This bill handed over from the states to the Federal Government a specific and substantial list of powers for the purpose of postwar reconstruction.

The plea for surrender of these rights was based on the belief that great problems of the postwar years will require one directing authority. When the original proposal went to the state parliaments for ratification, four states of the six proved were recalcitrant.

The Government, in returning to the attack, is adopting new tactics. Instead of asking the states to give approval, it is indicating that the end may be achieved by the Federal Parliament's passing a bill enlarging Federal constitutional powers, after which the proposal could be submitted to a referendum for ratification.

Hopes for success of such a referendum spring from the big swing to Labor at the recent elections plus the fact that the proposals would be based mainly on a list of powers approved at last year's constitutional conference and therefore already possessing the blessing of the Premiers and leaders of the Opposition in all the states.

Faced with this possibility and with the fact that the referendum might provide for powers being given to the Federal Government for all time, instead of for five years after the war as originally planned, the states yet may seek a second chance to pass the measure at which they previously balked.

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Nazis Bar Entry to Vatican City, Swiss-Border Dispatch States

GENEVA, Switzerland, Sept. 16 (AP)—An Italian border dispatch to the Lausanne Gazette said today that German troops armed with antitank guns and machine guns were preventing persons from entering or leaving Vatican City.

"A dozen mobile antitank guns have been placed in St. Peter's Square at the base of the grand stairway of the Basilica, while machine guns were installed along the celebrated Colonnades," the dispatch said.

German parachute troops have mounted guard around Vatican City to check all contacts between Rome Proper and the Holy See, it was reported. The dispatch said it now was impossible for Italians to obtain permission to pray in St. Peter's. These measures were taken, an Italian crowd was told, to check the entry into Vatican City of anti-Fascists seeking refuge within its precincts.

The Lausanne Gazette said that German troops had surrounded workers' quarters in Transtevere across the Tiber River in Rome, where "Communists, rebels, and Socialists installed barricades in the streets and fortified their homes."

The dispatch declared that Italian troops of the Rome garrison had been installed in a big camp at Tivoli and were being treated as prisoners of war.

Some stores were reported reopening in Rome, and the City's bus lines were partly functioning again, but the scarcity of food presented a serious problem to Rome authorities.

It still was impossible to supply the City with essential food from the adjoining farms and truck gardens because of lack of transport.

Toronto to Open Course on China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Fall term changes at the University of Toronto, will include a new faculty, the opening of a School of Chinese Studies, and a new arts course, combining modern history with modern languages.

The School of Chinese Studies has already sponsored a seven-weeks' course this summer at the Royal Ontario Museum, and the curriculum for a regular course is under consideration, said Rt. Rev. W. C. White, director, who explained that it will not be an ordinary undergraduate course, which could give at best four hours a week.

"This course will require 20 hours a week study in languages and literature alone," he said. Other subjects will include the political, physical, an economic geography of China, her history, international relations, and additional sidelights, such as the anthropological aspect.

The course will eventually last three years. Graduate students will be permitted by the School of Graduate Studies to obtain degrees of M. A. and Ph.D in Chinese studies.

Liberal Sweep In P. E. I. Vote

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Sept. 16 (AP)—Voters of Prince Edward Island swept a Liberal Government into office for the third successive time Sept. 15, giving the Administration a House majority of at least two-to-one over the Progressive Conservatives' opposition and trampling on a co-operative Commonwealth Federation bid for representation.

Election of 20 Liberals, including Premier J. Walter Jones, to the 30-seat Legislature was conceded Sept. 15 while the Progressive Conservatives under former Premier W. J. P. Macmillan had elected eight men. Conservatives were leading in a close race for the other two seats.

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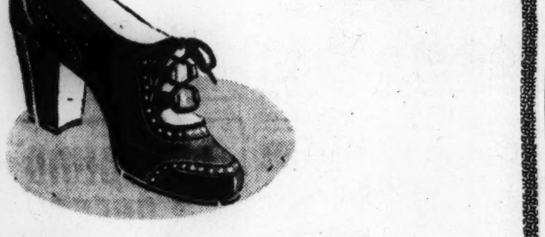

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NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Air Blitz Blasts Nazis at Naples

By R. Maillard Siead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 16—The United Nations have managed to offset to a degree the disadvantage in which their lack of proximate fighter bases has put them in the Naples-Salerno fighting by the audacious use of one of the greatest concentrations of heavy aircraft this war has seen.

In the past three days the small strip of territory on the Italian mainland between Salerno and Eboli has been subjected to an air onslaught comparable to the attack that preluded the capture of Massicault in Tunisia by the British First Army.

Bombers belonging to the Allied Strategic Air Force here were used tactically to augment the striking power of the Tactical Air Force as the entire hitting strength of both was turned loose on the German defenses holding up Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army near the beaches.

American Flying Fortresses Marauders and Mitchells, diverted for this purpose from their usual long-range bombing program were transformed into close-range flying artillery on Sept. 14. Heavy and medium bombers alone flew nearly 600 sorties averaging a raid an hour and dropping thousands of bombs weighing between 100 and 500 pounds each. This was the sort of bombing that induced the surrender of Pantelleria without the necessity of land fighting and was far heavier than any air support attack launched during the Sicilian campaign.

Big Bombers Carry On

After dark on the same day large forces of Wellington night bombers of the RAF and RCAF carried on with 4,000-pound "block busters," with other bombers and blitzing roads, railways, troop and vehicle concentrations, and gun positions in the Eboli area east of Salerno. Only once did enemy fighters venture to try to stem the day-long avalanche in the battle zone and of the dozen Nazi planes which attempted to intercept Mitchells attacking railway yards three were destroyed.

The enemy air effort has been concentrated mainly on dive-bombing attacks on ships in the harbor of Salerno and in one 24-hour period of grim ordeal for German land troops, six Nazi aircraft were shot down.

Unescorted Fortresses concentrated on a certain stretch of road and a quarter-mile-wide strip on each side of it. German roadside dispersal areas were blown to pieces. Sticks of bombs rained down on the whole enemy communication system vital to the bridgehead area. In one place a succession of high-explosive bombs started a trail of destruction that began in railway yards, swept through a town, and ended in a German barracks. Meanwhile, medium light bombers of the Tactical Air Force ranged along the enemy's front-line positions while fighter-bombers and fighters swooped down to bomb and strafe hundreds of targets, both stationary and moving.

In spite of the fact that they have had to fly at least 150 miles to reach the scene of action, Allied night fighters have maintained continuous patrols over beaches, and the RAF's celebrated City of London Auxiliary Squadron, which earned such a great reputation in Britain, shot down 11 enemy planes in six consecutive nights of operations. South African Bostons and Baltimores joined with RAF Boston in intruder missions deep behind the enemy lines.

No Allied Plane Lost

Nazi antiaircraft gunners had a nightmare experience, blazing away at hundreds of raiders without destroying one. By contrast Allied ack-ack men had little to do. The role played by antiaircraft gunners is one which seldom receives much attention from newspapers, but it is of the utmost importance and antiaircraft batteries in North Africa shot down more than 500 Axis aircraft in 10 months of service since the landings in November. This in itself isn't an accurate measure of the achievements for nobody knows the number of machines hit but not brought down or the number of targets saved because bombers were diverted by gunfire or were forced to remain at such a height that their bombing was inaccurate.

The job of the antiaircraft gunners and searchlight operators is not spectacular, but it frequently is the most unpleasant for various reasons ranging from danger to boredom and loneliness. During a battle they protect the infantry, artillery and tanks while looking after communication lines back to the rearmost sources of supply before, during, and after the actual fighting.

What antiaircraft gunners dread most is "saturation" raiding such as the Allies have been carrying out near Salerno and Naples. Since the Allied armies developed top-grade ack-ack defenses in the field, the traditional dive bomber has been used less and less by the Germans owing to its vulnerability to ground fire as compared to the speedy fighter-bombers such as the Allies have used by the hundreds in the Salerno area.

It is not right to regard antiaircraft formations entirely as defensive units for it is their protection that enables advances to be made or sustained. Light ack-ack units are in the thick of it, moving up into position at night when they must not show lights, often encountering mines by venturing across unreconnoitered terrain that was "no man's land" before dusk, and digging new gun positions in order to be ready for what the battle may bring the next day.

Another phase of antiaircraft work which gets scant publicity is that of the balloon-barrage units that have to be among the first ashore in an amphibious invasion in order to prevent low-flying enemy aircraft from bombing and strafing the vessels from which supplies are being disembarked.

Montgomery Stills Nazi Victory Tune

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, Sept. 16

The Germans have switched their victory tune in the battle at Salerno to one of concern over the possibility that Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army would reach the battle area in time to help Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's hard-pressed American and British forces.

In Allied Hands?

By a Staff Artist

Isles Reported Captured

Two Greek isles in the Aegean which are said to have been taken over by British troops as possible advance bases for a drive into the Balkans.

Italy's Fall Adds to Chaos In Yugoslavia

Continued from Page 1

will be the signal for activities from within.

It is well-nigh impossible to measure, even approximately, the size or influence of the guerrilla forces, but reports that both the men under Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch and the Partisans under Josip Broz, familiarly known as "Tito," now are co-operating through the help of Allied intermediaries mean they will be an even greater menace to the Germans in the near future. Their headquarters have been in the mountainous districts on the borders of Herzegovina, Bosnia and Montenegro and already have carried out large-scale sabotage.

Chaos on Increase

In Croatia, conditions appear to become more chaotic each day. Dr. Ante Pavelitch, Chief of State of Croatia, undoubtedly has proved himself to be one of the worst types of Quislings throughout Europe. The man who achieved notoriety through being a member of the gang which murdered King Alexander and M. Barthou in Marseille in 1934 has proved himself to be an incompetent ruler and his terrorist army of Ustachi has been responsible for crimes which will darken the Croat name for a long time.

It is interesting to note the developments which have occurred among the Ustachi following Italy's collapse. When many of its members have been mobilized for fighting outside of their own districts the Ustachi has vacillated and shown a marked tendency to link up with anti-Axis elements among the Croats who conceivably will assume power if the Pavelitch regime is overthrown. In fact, the Ustachi Party, in order to keep its numbers intact, recently extended party membership by including persons of neutral or undecided political opinion. Many state officials and employees have been placed on the membership roll without consultation.

While some of the Ustachi are now criticizing Fascism for its aggressions in Dalmatia, others are propagating Irredentism and claiming the addition of Istria, including Trieste, within Croatia.

Two things noted by neutral correspondents are, first, that shame and responsibility for crimes against the Serbs in Croatia are more evident and, secondly, lack of confidence in the possibility of the Croats maintaining an independent rule following Dr. Pavelitch's corrupt regime.

Conditions in Serbia continue uncertain though consolidation of the Serbian people, with the exception of some Quislings, should result in a revolution being more effective and more quickly consolidated there than in Croatia. Gen. Milan Neditch has co-operated with the Germans for the past two years, but his character and the whole background of his activities are not such as to compare him with Dr. Pavelitch.

The important thing is that there should be a real understanding between both groups of guerrillas as this will make possible developments which will sweep the whole country before them.

Relations between General Mikhailovitch and the Partisans typify the cleavage which exists throughout the Balkans. It is not so much political or racial as a social and economic cleavage. It generally is felt that much could be done to relieve it and bring a quicker victory by co-operation between Russia and Britain in Balkan affairs. Unfortunately it must be admitted that up to now the United Nations have not succeeded in voicing an inspiring appeal comparable with that of President Wilson in 1918.

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Eighth Army Three Days From Clark's

Continued from Page 1

seen in a truer light if it is understood that the Germans never committed themselves more than very slightly south but sent reinforcements to the North at top speed from the very start of General Montgomery's Calabrian landings in anticipation of an attack which mere study of the map in connection with air support limitations led them to anticipate in the region south of Naples, where it duly took place.

For the Germans, moving reinforcements into Italy is a far easier proposition than it is for the United Nations. For one thing, the Germans, coming up from the South, have been unimpeded by demolitions such as they left behind them in order to open up a margin of time between themselves and the Eighth Army.

In doing this they hope to be able to throw at least some troops into action against the Fifth Army before General Montgomery's men are able to exert influence on fighting in the bridgehead region.

Montgomery's Progress

From Scalea, where the Eighth Army was reported to be this morning, to the southernmost point of the bridgehead is about 75 miles by road and the Eighth Army has been averaging around 20 miles a day without opposition other than that represented by mines and demolitions. From the other British force which landed at Taranto, took this port and Brindisi, and then began to move northward there is no fresh news.

To estimate the full merit of the fast time General Montgomery's men made while hurrying northward in the West along routes where the Nazis' demolitions were constantly met with, it has to be realized that this army has to bring with it all supplies necessary for participating in heavy action when it joins hands with General Clark's forces.

In other words, it is running a sort of obstacle race and is compelled to pause while it rolls up its long tail of supply columns, and then sets off at top speed again.

Advantage in Supplies

While United Nations reinforcements and supplies must all be brought into Italy by sea and air, the Germans have theirs within reach of overland routes from points north of Naples. In various places there the Germans have a large concentration of bases and whatever they want from the Italians they simply take since the Italians are in no position to resist such demands.

It has been only behind the Allied lines that the Italians have been able to give tangible expression to any desire they may have to help throw the Germans out of their country. In that region some Italian units are actually in action beside Allied troops.

The Allied Air Forces are doing everything they can to disrupt communications between the German front line pressing upon General Clark's bridgehead and German establishments farther north. But developments in the last two days in the battle zone itself has compelled the Allies to switch aircraft of their strategic Air Forces from usual long range bombing missions to pounding the Germans' forward positions.

Consolidation Satisfactory

Meanwhile, Allied reinforcements continue to arrive within the bridgehead and consolidation there has been described as progressing satisfactorily. In addition, assistance has been given by relays of airplanes flown from bases far more distant bases than those the Germans have been able to use. Allied land troops have been receiving artillery support from the British battleships Valiant and Warspite and other naval units.

Yesterday combined Allied tactical and strategic Air Forces put in a sustained attack on German forward positions on the same heavy scale as the previous day, flying more than 2,000 sorties and cascading a weight in bombs much in excess of the 1,200 tons dropped in the heaviest raid on Rome. The heaviest were 4,000-pound block-busters carried at night by RAF and Royal Canadian Air Force Wellingtons. The lightest high explosives were of the anti-personnel variety.

German Planes Conserved

The Germans again conserved their fighters available at near-by bases rather than put them up against such an armada. Relay after relay of bombers in the daylight hours played a valuable role but even they were able to stay on the scene only a relatively short time because of the amount of gasoline consumed in journeys from and to the nearest bases.

The Germans are fighting against General Clark's troops in the toughest German military tradition, exploiting to the full the high ground overlooking coastal positions. One factor that is considered to be bringing the sternest qualities out of them is the desire of the Nazi High Command to give an object lesson to the Italians. A more powerful factor, however, is the importance to the Germans of making the most of opportunities they have while the fighting is where it is and before United Nations landing forces are strengthened further.

The Germans are particularly effective in night counterattacks, when they are less menaced by Allied aircraft.

Baskets Supplant Baby Carriages

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—There need be no baby transportation problem even if most of the baby buggy materials do go off to war, says the Merchandise Mart here. A professional buyer from the Southwest, claims the Mart, has solved the problem.

The buyer came to the Mart recently, clamoring for baby carriages. There wasn't a baby cab in his town, he declared, and how, he implored, could he face an army of belligerent mothers if he returned to his store without some kind of a baby vehicle?

The Mart sympathized. 'Twas true, it said.

But the buyer wouldn't give up. He searched the Mart until his eye fell upon some gay colored canvas baskets, made by an enterprising manufacturer to carry wood for the fireplace—canvas baskets to replace those made of burnished copper and brass in the days-before-the-war era.

"Eureka!" cried the buyer. And forthwith placed his order. If the basket would carry wood, why "wood-ent" it carry His Babyship?

And so it is.

Sailor Goes All Out For Third War Loan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—The Treasury told Sept. 14 of an unnamed sailor at Norfolk, Va., who asked for a pass so "I can buy some War Bonds."

But why a pass just to buy bonds?

Because the sailor's money was in a bank at near-by Newport News.

How much money?

Thirty-three thousand dollars.

The sailor got the pass—and an armed guard of three fellow tars so he could bring back the cash and buy the bonds at the Norfolk base.

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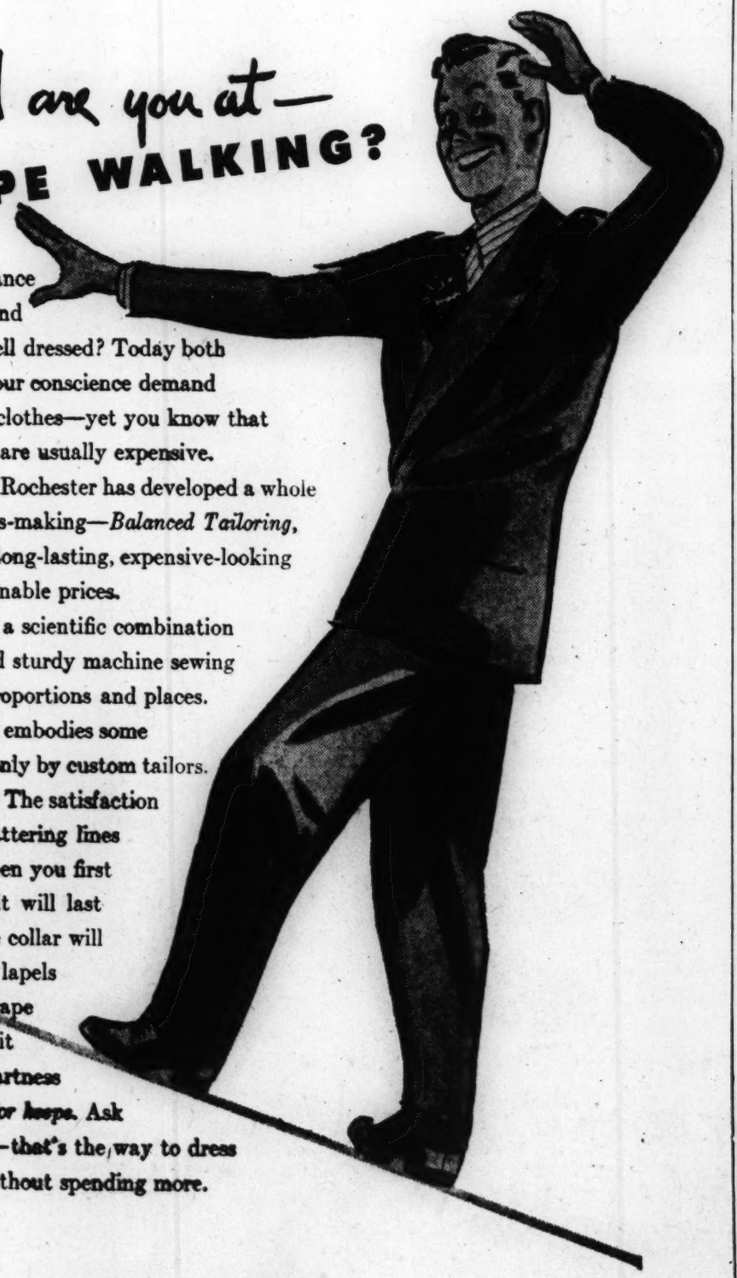

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Fulbright Plan Amendment Precluded

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—Developments today greatly strengthened the prospect of early action by Congress favoring American membership in international machinery to keep the peace.

The agreement to bring the Fulbright resolution to a vote in the House of Representatives on Sept. 20 has been accomplished under circumstances that virtually guarantee more than a two-thirds indorsement and prevent amendments from the floor.

Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, which has already reported the proposed foreign policy declaration unanimously, said this morning that he did not expect more than a negligible handful of votes against it.

At the same time Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has formally committed himself to the introduction of a resolution in the Senate which would be more precise and far-reaching than anything the House has thus far advanced.

Suspension of Rules

The resolution which will go before the House next week under an agreed suspension of the rules —a procedure which requires a two thirds vote and which precludes amendments—was drafted by Representative J. W. Fulbright (D) of Arkansas and reads as follows:

"That the Congress hereby expresses itself as favoring the creation of appropriate international machinery with power adequate to establish and maintain a just and lasting peace among the nations of the world, and as favoring participation by the United States therein."

The purpose of this and any comparable resolution which will come before the Senate is to give the President and the State Department an authoritative legislative credential to continue its negotiations with the Allies with the assurance that their postwar arrangements to secure the peace will have a fair chance of passing the Senate at some later date.

Not Binding in Future

Such a resolution cannot be a binding commitment upon any future Congress but it is a form of legislative directive to the Administration and would offer some evidence that Congress and the President were proceeding along the same lines in the peace negotiations.

The most important clue to what may be in store for any secure-the-peace treaty which the Administration may later offer will come, not from the vote in the House —indicative as that may be— but from the character of the resolution which will emerge from the Senate and from the size of the vote which supports it.

It is for this reason that Senator Connally's views, outlined at his press conference yesterday afternoon, take on special significance. While the Senate Foreign Relations Committee already has a half dozen different foreign policy declarations, all reflecting varying degrees of commitment to American participation, Senator Connally announced that he intends to offer a resolution of his own drafting. He said he thought that the Senate ought to align itself behind a resolution which would indorse:

Connally's Proposals

1. The formation of a definite international organization to end aggression.
2. Assurance that such an organization will be backed by force.
3. Arrangements whereby the necessary military power will be available on a quota ratio contributed by the Army, Navy and Air Force of the different members but held under the control of each nation.
4. Beginning of such an international organization by the principal nations fighting the Axis but not confined to the big powers.
5. The ultimate admission of the defeated countries when circumstances justify.
6. Preparation of the peace machinery as far as possible before the end of the war.

No Rush Job

Senator Connally explained that his committee would not rush through a resolution on peace cooperation, and said he did not know when it would finish its work. He declared he had some definite ideas now on the subject, and let it be known he was opposed to the setting up of a world police force.

"It seems to me to be fundamental, however," he added, "that any form of international peace machinery must have authority to impose sanctions.

"These would include economic sanctions, and, in the final analysis, military and naval sanctions. I do not mean an international police force. The military and naval forces should be used as contributions of the nations making up the peace establishment."

Senator Connally derided claims that if this country joined any such international organization it would have to give up some of its sovereignty.

Scope of Sovereignty

"Sovereignty," he said, "is the power and right to do what we want to do, and if by the exercise of that sovereignty we join other nations to stop war we are not giving up our sovereignty. Every time we make a treaty we give up a part of our sovereignty."

It was his opinion that the peace organization—"of sovereignty nations"—to begin with should be confined to the United Nations, and then when the other countries have proven their right to join they should be allowed to do so.

He also believed that the countries which were doing the fighting and carrying the burden of the war should have the dominant voice in the construction of the peace organization and in the operation of its machinery.

"But," the Senator concluded, "this country has got to be in any peace organization, or it will be a complete failure."

Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts, House Minority Leader, said that he viewed the Fulbright resolution as following the general lines of the Republican foreign policy declaration drafted at Mackinac Island last week and he anticipated that it would have substantial Republican support.

Grain for India Has U. S. Backing

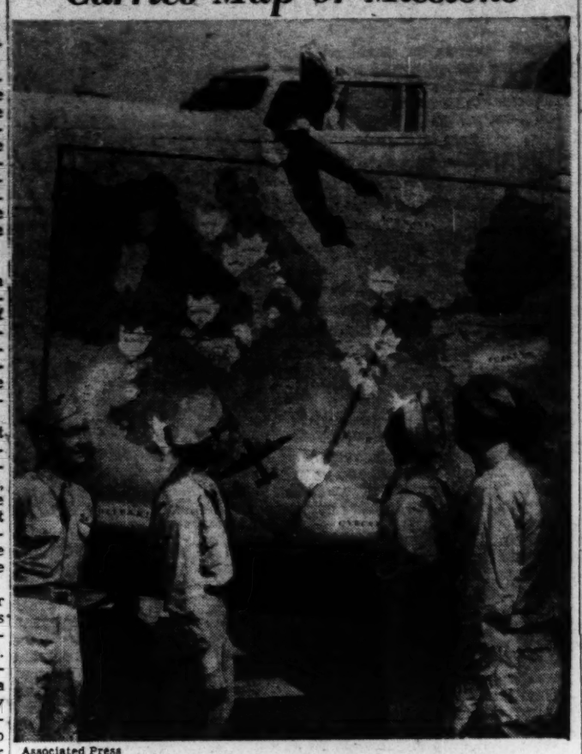
Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Sept. 16—The American Consul General in Calcutta "has handed to the Mayor of Calcutta an assurance that the United States Government will facilitate the efforts of British and Indian officials to ease the acute food shortage in the province of Bengal," the British Radio said today.

"Throughout the summer, the food situation in the Eastern Provinces of India has become increasingly acute, and three weeks ago it was reported that the Calcutta Corporation had appealed to President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill, then in Quebec, to arrange for shipments of grain," added the radiocast.

"The letter handed to the Mayor of Calcutta today acknowledges the receipt of the Corporation's message and declares that responsible officials of the United States Government have not been unmindful of the situation in Bengal. It is pointed out that shipments of grain depend on many factors and is complicated by the war."

Carries Map of Missions



Associated Press

Battle-Scarred Bomber Back From Ploesti

Capt. Royden L. Lebrecht, Denison, Texas, pilot of the "Squaw"—B-24 Liberator bomber, leans out of the pilot's window to explain the map on the side of the plane which details its major engagements in the Mediterranean war zones. The "Squaw" and two other veteran bomber planes returned from the war to Washington, Sept. 15.

Faith in Palestine Mandate Reaffirmed by U. S. Zionists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Zionists, that portion of world Jewry that sees in the continued development of a homeland in Palestine the solution to many of the problems of Jews today, have just completed a meeting here in which the American members of the world organization urged United Nations leaders not to forget Jewish rights in the postwar world.

Delegates and leaders alike viewed this convention, the 46th meeting of the Zionist Organization of America, which closed Sept. 13, as one of the most important in its history because of the urgent necessity of postwar readjustments, particularly as they affect European Jewish population.

And Zionist leaders see no encouragement in present tendencies. Judge Morris Rothenberg of New York, former president of the Zionist Organization in America and national chairman of its War Effort Committee, reviewing the scope of the tragedy that has befallen European Jewry, charged that "the doors of the United Nations are still practically closed to the Jewish victims of the Nazi terror who might be saved. And like another black curtain about to be rung down upon the last hope of escape, the MacDonald White Paper of 1939 [restricting immigration and land sale to Jews] ominously threatens to close all further immigration into Palestine."

President Sends Message

Referring to the postwar demands of the American Jewish Conference which recently endorsed the program of the Zionists, Judge Rothenberg said, "the entire scene points with increasing sharpness to Palestine as the major solution of Jewish homelessness."

The delegates, numbering nearly a thousand, approved resolutions condemning the "prevailing policies of the Palestine administration which has been hostile to the upbuilding of the Jewish national home," but pledged "full regard" for the religion, linguistic and cultural rights of the Arab population in Palestine.

The delegates heard messages from President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull expressing confidence that "the helpful contributions made by American citizens toward the establishment of a National Home for the Jewish people in Palestine will be continued." Secretary Hull said he still adheres to his assurances that after the United Nations victory the Jewish people will "enjoy equality and justice." Similar messages were read from Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, and leaders of Zionist organizations throughout the world.

Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Geneva member of the World Zionist Executive, urged a realistic approach to the Jewish problem, stating that "the postwar world will be open to Jewish migration no more than the prewar world was," adding that "there is no fundamental solution to the problem today except Palestine."

Replying to recent proposals for settlement of Jewish refugees in African territory, Dr. Goldmann asserted that "decades would pass and hundreds of millons of dollars would have to be invested in order to develop primitive countries in Africa or elsewhere. . . . I am convinced that once the statesmen of the war sit down to consider seriously a solution of the Jewish problem, they will have to come back to the Palestine solution as the only one which is ripe for implementation."

High Kansas Garden Yields

MANHATTAN, Kan., Sept. 16 (AP)—Kansas' 350,000 farm and city gardens yielded more than 72,000,000 quarts of canned, and 5,000,000 pounds of dried, brined, or frozen vegetables, Kansas State College officials estimated Sept. 15.

Hungry Heroes Hop Potomac In Their Search for Food

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—Three battle-scarred Army bombers, just back from an 8,000-mile flight from the Middle East, roared out across the Potomac River Sept. 15 bearing 27 hungry heroes in search of food.

The men were the crews of two B-24 Liberator bombers—"Wash's Tub" and the "Squaw"—and a B-25 Mitchell bomber, veterans of combat missions that included the daring raid on the Ploesti oil fields in Rumania.

The planes landed at the Washington National Airport runways at 11:15 a.m. For an hour and a half the crews were occupied receiving the welcoming messages of Army officials, hearing the cheers of spectators, and the nposing for cameramen.

Suddenly the fanfare was over and the men were on their own, so to speak. They headed straight for the big restaurant in the airport, and ran smack into the home-front manpower shortage problem. Waitresses were scarce, so service was available only at some of the tables, and all those tables were occupied.

They tried the coffee shop, with no better results. Nearly famished, they hit on the happy idea of hopping into their famous ships and jumping across the river to the Army airport of Bolling Field. So they roared off to the east in the shortest mission they had ever flown, a one-mile hop.

P. S.' They soon were eating bacon, lettuce, and tomat sandwiches in great volume, followed by sundaes, and malted milks.

Invisible-Ink Message to Nazis

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—An agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, testifying today at the trial of two men on charges of conspiracy to violate the wartime espionage act, said one of them sent the following message to Germany in invisible ink:

"Roosevelt would be only too glad to see attacks on American coastal cities to rouse the nation to greater efforts. Still no air-raid shelters. Protection against air raids completely inadequate. Complete confusion."

The F. B. I. agent, Gerhardt Hundt, testified in Brooklyn Federal Court that the message was dated Feb. 18, 1842, and signed "Fred Lewis," an alias identified by previous trial witnesses as that of Ernest P. Lehmitz. Mr. Lehmitz and Erwin H. de Spretter, former Staten Island air-raid wardens, are being tried before a jury of eight men and four women. Conviction carries penalties of 30 years' imprisonment to capital punishment.

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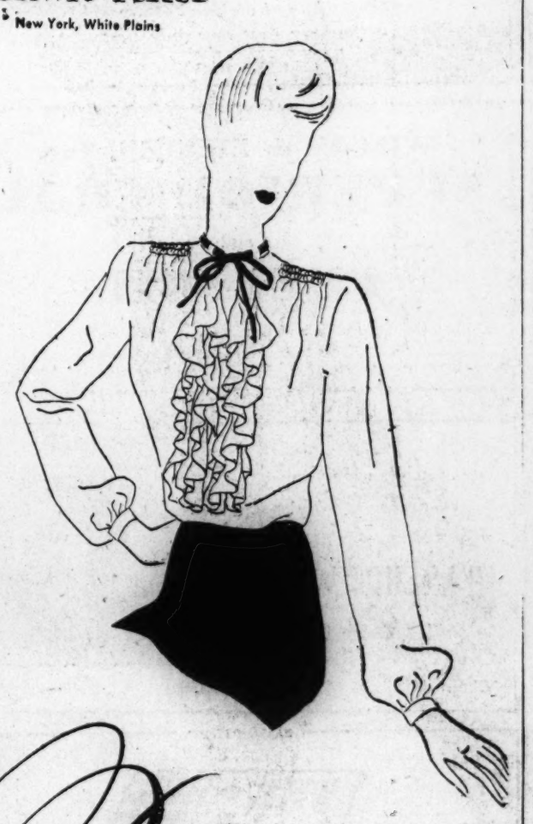
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De Witt: West-Coast Raids Still Possible

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16—Until Paramushiro base in the Japanese Kurile Islands is in American hands and until Gen. Douglas MacArthur has retaken the Philippines, the Pacific Coast of the United States will not be free from the danger of attack, Lieut. Gen. John L. De Witt told a great gathering of military, civic, and business leaders who met to give him the City's and the State's farewell. General De Witt has been assigned to head the Army and Navy Staff college in Washington.

"Don't relax," he advised the people of this Coast in one of the shortest of speeches. "The Pacific Coast is still in danger. The enemy still has capabilities that will not disappear until we have driven him far back beyond the lines he holds at present."

Command Shifts

General De Witt already has turned over command of the Fourth Army to Brig. Gen. James W. Barnett, his Chief of Staff for the Western Defense Command. He is in process of turning over the affairs of the Western Defense Command now to Lieut. Gen. Delos Emmons, transferred here from the Hawaiian Islands.

Command of the Fourth Army and the Western Defense Command has until now been joined under General De Witt. His Chief of Staff has been nominated Acting Commander of the Fourth Army, and headquarters of that unit are being moved to San Jose, Calif. Headquarters of the Western Defense Command will remain at the Presidio in San Francisco.

Concerning the proposed return of Japanese Americans to the coastal zone from inland relocation centers, General De Witt had nothing to say. It was his order on which the Pacific Coast's entire Japanese population was evacuated in the spring of 1942, at a time when every possible preparation was being made against Japanese attack on this region.

General De Witt agreed to come to the farewell luncheon only after much persuasion and on the promise that he would not be expected to speak at length and that he would not be made the object of great praise.

Part of Bargain

It doubtless was also a part of the bargain that specific reference would not be made to his policies with respect to the Japanese evacuation and other matters relating to the civil population.

The nearest approach to comment on these matters came when Gov. Earl Warren pledged himself to an effort to "continue those things which have been put into effect by General De Witt." Addressing himself specifically to the General, he said: "On everything you have done which relates to the safety of California and of this coast, I shall raise my voice in support, no matter in what part of the world you may happen to be."

General De Witt nodded his head affirmatively, ever so slightly. Men seated at the press table exchanged knowing looks. Between the Governor's words was the meaning that will oppose any shift in military policy which will bring the Japanese back to the Coast during wartime, though recent statements from Washington indicate that this return is planned.

Never talkative, General De Witt gave most of his few words to praise of his staff and an expression of gratitude for the "cooperation and understanding" he has had from the public and its officials.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce arranged the testimonial luncheon, which was attended by several hundred persons. Mayor Angelo Rossi of San Francisco and John F. Slavich, Mayor of Oakland, were present, as were also ranking members of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps branches in this area. Ernest Ingold, Chamber of Commerce President, presided.

Armed Force Planned Of 10,700,000 in '43

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 16

The nation's military services now are pointing toward an armed force of 10,700,000 by the end of 1943 instead of the 10,800,000 planned earlier, an informed War Manpower Commission official said yesterday.

A decrease of 500,000 in the projected size of the army is forecast, but the navy's call for new men is due to be increased by approximately 400,000, the official said.

It was explained that the jump in the naval estimate probably resulted from faster delivery of ships than had been expected.

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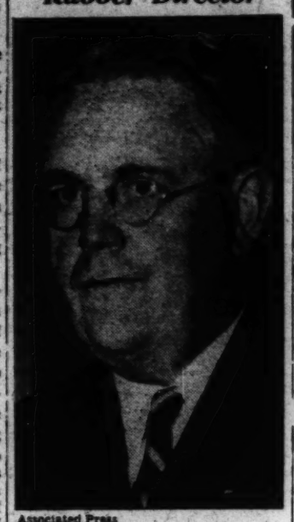
Bulgars Warned In Soviet Press

MOSCOW, Sept. 16 (AP)—A warning to Bulgaria that "there is a limit to all patience" was published today by Pravda, official organ of the Communist Party.

It was contained in an article by Georgi Dimitrov, Bulgarian star witness in the Reichstag fire trial and former Secretary General of the Communist International, which has been dissolved. This was the first time that Dimitrov's name had appeared here since the dissolution of the Comintern.

Although the Soviet Union still maintains diplomatic relations with Bulgaria, which is neutral in the Eastern European War, the article pointed out that the country is at war against the United States and Britain and indirectly is helping Germany in the war against Russia.

Rubber Director


Associated Press

Col. Bradley Dewey

Formal announcement of the appointment of Colonel Dewey of Cambridge, Mass., as United States Rubber Director was made Sept. 15 by Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board. Colonel Dewey succeeds William M. Jeffers, who resigned recently to return to active duty as President of the Union Pacific Railroad. Colonel Dewey has been deputy director under Mr. Jeffers since Sept. 29, 1942.

Dads Make Up Only Big Pool, Hershey Says

Continued from Page 1

ers has made this category a refuge for draftees.

Summing up his statistics, General Hershey found a "probable shortage in filling this year's draft calls, if fathers are still deferred, of 446,000."

As testimony continued, reporters were sounding out Congressional sentiment. The Wheeler bill for blanket draft deferment until Jan. 1 probably will come up for debate Sept. 21.

Congressmen, just back from a summer recess, are expected to weigh carefully the advice of the military leaders. Most returning Congressmen have reported that their constituents are concerned about the drafting of fathers, but are more concerned about any move that might thwart the earliest possible ending of the war.

Supplementing yesterday's evidence, Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief, United States Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations, sent a message to the Committee in which he declared:

"The troop bases for all armed services for the calendar year 1943, as finally recommended by the joint chiefs of staff and approved by the President, are essential to the successful prosecution of the war. There can be no lowering of the numbers of men to be furnished the armed forces without serious detriment, not only to planned operations, but to operations that are now under way or in process of mounting."

Involved in the present father-draft controversy is the possibility that President Roosevelt may recommend in a special message to Congress, expected tomorrow, a national service act to meet the industrial manpower situation.

In further testimony, General Hershey said that 1 out of 12 fathers face actual induction under present plans.

Fathers' Prospects

Senator Chan Gurney (R) of South Dakota asked if it would not be helpful to fathers' morale if they could know their individual prospects of being called. General Hershey pointed out that any individual case can be determined only by draft order number and occupation.

"Then the sooner this whole thing is processed, the better off they'll be?" Senator Gurney asked.

"There's no question about that," General Hershey replied.

Senator Wheeler suggested that before the Selective Service go into the home to draft fathers, they should make a thorough re-examination of physical and age standards.

"I think your standards have been so high," he told General Hershey, "that you have been forced to go into the homes and take away married men with children. Selective Service should go into it very, very carefully because of the resentment caused in inducting fathers."

All Stars Were Out For Texan Sergeant

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Sept. 16 (AP)—The stars were shining bright when First Sergeant Carl E. W. Bell of Rising Star, Texas, ventured into the Hollywood Canteen.

Marlene Dietrich, Deanna Durbin, and Lana Turner met him at the door and formed a guard of honor. Two "name" bands blared a welcome, and Eddie Cantor was master of ceremonies for a show presented by Ginnie Simms, Red Skelton, Lena Horne, and many others.

He got a kiss from Miss Dietrich, too.

For Sergeant Bell, invalided home from New Guinea, was the millionth serviceman to visit Screenland's famed retreat for members of the armed services since it opened last Oct. 3, its sponsors said.

Food Consumption

A single Army division overseas consumes 75,000 pounds of food daily.

Department Of State May Be Revamped

Continued from Page 1

the Office of Economic Warfare, and Mr. Lehman.

Should the plan requiring two Undersecretaries of State be chosen, the President is said to be considering appointment of Wayne Coy, one of his "anonymous" executive assistants as Undersecretary in charge of the State Department's proposed new economic organization. A second Undersecretary in charge of political-dipomatic matters would be appointed to replace Sumner Welles, who recently was reported about to resign as Undersecretary.

Coy's Present Status

Mr. Coy, one of the President's closest advisers, is Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Budget and liaison officer for the Office of Emergency Management. He played an important role in working out the original plan for co-ordination of American economic operations in areas liberated from enemy control, a plan outlined by President Roosevelt in his June 3 letter to Secretary Hull.

In his letter to Mr. Hull, the President stressed the fact that "we must harness together military and civilian efforts" to bring about the economic rehabilitation of liberated territories and take care of the "many problems developing in the wake of our armed forces."

While the supervision of American economic activities abroad will rest in the hands of four new Assistant Secretaries and the new Undersecretary of State, if such are appointed, each liberated area will also have an area director, who will be in charge in the field. Calvin B. Baldwin, recently head of the Farm Security Administration, has been named area director for Italy.

What place the newly organized Office of Foreign Economic Coordination will play in the President's reorganization plans has not yet been made clear, but it is expected that Assistant Secretary Dean Acheson, its director, might serve as "chief of staff" to the new Undersecretary.

Manchukuo Money

The monetary unit of Manchukuo is the yuan worth about 30 cents in American money.

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Maryland Observes Custom Of Marking Defenders' Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 16—Maryland is the only State which celebrates Defenders' Day and this year, as usual, the annual observance of the holiday was staged in Baltimore. Wartime, far from obscuring the 1943 celebration, served rather to accent it and to add markedly to the spirit of the day.

"What is Defenders' Day and why is it observed in Maryland?" residents of the other 47 states may inquire.

For the information of the curious, and also for the enlightenment of about 300,000 persons from other states who have moved to Baltimore in the past two years to work in war-production plants Defenders' Day celebrates one of the two major victories by American forces in the War of 1812.

Most of the nation's pupils know that Gen. Andrew Jackson defeated the British under General Eduard Pakenham at the Battle of New Orleans—how Jackson's frontiersmen, supported by Lafite's pirates, fired from behind cotton bales to rout the British veterans.

Defense of Baltimore

But, somehow or other, history books say little about how the citizens and soldiers of Baltimore, on Sept. 12, 1814, halted the same British Army at the Battle of North Point. In this battle, General Ross, British commander, was killed and Baltimore was saved from invasion.

Even though history books tend to ignore the Battle of North Point, Baltimoreans always have been proud of the manner in which its citizen-soldiers acquitted themselves on that historic day 129 years ago.

The historians, too, have largely ignored the events of Sept. 14, 1814, when the British made a new thrust at Baltimore by attempting to destroy Fort McHenry, guardian of the water approaches to the city. Francis Scott Key, aboard a British warship, was thrilled to see the Stars and Stripes still floating over the fort after a vicious cannonade lasting many hours, and was inspired to write "The Star Spangled Banner." Taking the two battles together, in both of which the Americans severely mauled the British, Baltimoreans have made it a tradition to honor the men who saved the city.

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Eastern Air Lines Seeks N. E. Entry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—A new air service to Boston and New England by Eastern Air Lines, Inc., can begin as soon as the Government gives permission, Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, President of the company, told a hearing of the Civil Aeronautics Board here today. Eastern, he said, is "ready and able" to start the new line.

American Airlines, only commercial service now connecting New England with the nation's trunk lines, meanwhile announced to the Board that extension of American's schedules is planned to 10 additional cities of New England. Charles A. Rheinstrom, Vice-President in charge of traffic, said the cities are New London, Conn.; New Bedford, Mass., and Worcester, Mass. It also plans to serve Attleboro, Taunton, and Brockton, Mass., through a centrally located airport, and also Waterbury, Meriden, Bristol, and New Britain, Conn., by a centrally located field.

In his formal testimony before Thomas Wrenn, C. A. B. examiner, Captain Rickenbacker said his company intended to declare a moratorium on earnings or dividends for a period of three years after the war in order to invest all possible money in a "sound and sane expansion program."

"In fact," he said, "I have no hesitancy in recommending this program to all American industry as a living monument to the merit and soundness of the American way of life.

"The freedom of opportunity has made America the greatest nation on earth.

"It will continue to keep America the greatest nation on earth if we of this generation maintain and prepare the foundation for the leadership of the next generation, which is now fighting in the four corners of the world on the air, land, sea and under it with only one thought in mind—that of preserving and returning to the land of the highest standard of living in existence, its freedom of opportunities and liberties."

Captain Rickenbacker held that the Boston metropolitan area, the fourth largest and most important in the country, should be brought within the trunk line air map of the nation.

"There can be no justification for allowing it to be a marginal air line community solely dependent upon a shuttle stem air route operated by a single company," he held.

American Air Lines is the only company operating from New York to Boston.

"The Boston area," he continued, "on considerations of size and economic importance and community of interest with all parts of this country, needs air service second to none, in respect to diversity and frequency of service and number of trunk line carriers rendering it.

Boston's Needs

"Boston needs more, better, and more diversified local service connecting it with the numerous important cities in the Boston-New York area. But, more important than that, Boston and the great industrial centers between Boston and New York are entitled to multiple trunk line services direct to and from all parts of this country. That important territory is vitally interested in all parts of this country and all parts of the country are interested in it.

"Eastern Air Lines desires to recognize and directly serve those interests throughout Eastern's present system which contains some 50 cities in the eastern and southern half of this country—bounded by Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis, San Antonio, Brownsville, New Orleans, Miami, and New York.

"We base our case on the proposition that until Eastern operates one-company schedules directly between its present 50 cities to and from Boston and the other New England cities involved in this proceeding, the trunk line air services of this country will be glaringly inadequate and incomplete, and New England will be undeservedly isolated and shut off from an important part of the country."

Boston Called Key City

Captain Rickenbacker voiced "hearty disagreement" with a spokesman for the Northeast Airlines who, in a statement before the examiner last week, said New England was "an entity in itself set off from the rest of the country as no other area of the United States is."

He saw Boston as a "key city" not only with regard to domestic air operations but in respect to international air transport operations which he predicted would experience a "tremendous upsurge as soon as military hostilities will permit."

The Eastern Air Lines President stressed that he was not attacking American Airlines services to the New England areas, but voiced the view that no single air line can render all the needed service connecting New England and the Boston area. In addition his line is not opposing other air carriers which seek to serve Boston and other New England cities, he said.

"Nowhere in this country can so much be done for the advancement of the public convenience and the development of a national air transport system with so little in the way of new route mileage and expense as in the case of Eastern's proposal to extend its services to the New England cities," he declared. "Eastern is proposing to provide a unique and greatly needed service which will strengthen Eastern's usefulness and its present system without cost to the Government."

There was no indication when Eastern Air Lines' application would be acted upon by the C. A. B. Such action takes from a few weeks to months, it was said.

Other Applications

Other air lines whose applications for extension of service to New England are being considered at the hearings here are the Canadian Colonial Airways, Transcontinental & Western Air, United Air Lines and Northeast Airlines.

Simultaneously in another room in the New Yorker, an application to amend the certificate of Pan American-Grace Airways to provide for its extension from Balboa, Canal Zone, to a terminal in Florida was heard by a C. A. B. examiner. Panagra's South American network covers 8,800 route miles, serving eight republics—Panama, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, and Brazil.

Maine a Springboard For Air Lines East?

By the Associated Press

Portland, Maine, Sept. 16

Maine will form a vital link in the North American air routes to Europe if State officials formulate postwar plans to capitalize on present airport facilities, R. F. Lybeck, New York oil company executive, told the State Safety Conference today.

"Maine can become the jumping off spot to Europe," Mr. Lybeck said.

A fair share "and more perhaps" has been received by Maine, Mr. Lybeck said, of the $400,000,000 allocated for airports in the country over a three-year period but he cautioned that the State should adopt policies to maintain facilities the Government will make available at the end of the war.

Women's Leader Asks World Group

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 16 (AP)—A plea for the immediate establishment of basis for world cooperation in the postwar period was voiced yesterday by Mrs. John L. Whitehurst of Baltimore, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Speaking at a luncheon given in her honor by Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor and the Maryland State Council of Defense, Mrs. Whitehurst said she learned in talks with refugees of the German occupation on her recent trip to London that they looked to the United States, even more than to Great Britain, to lead the way toward establishment of a lasting peace.

"How we can sit here quietly and think that we'll be secure without world co-operation is beyond me," the Women's Club President declared. "Now is the time to build your postwar plans. I'm not going to tell you how to do it, or whether we want an alliance with Great Britain or not, but we must make an effort now."

Anthropologists in Mexico Discuss Links With the Past

By Ta-de-win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO D. F.—"Maize is probably not of Mexican origin, as has long been believed, as corn presumably first saw the light of day to the east of the Cordillera Andes and is a tropical plant," asserted Dr. Alfred W. Kidder, Chief of Historical Investigations of the Carnegie Institute, Washington, in a session of the Third Round Table Conference of the Mexican Anthropology Society.

"And so," continued Dr. Kidder, "if the old culture of Mexico influenced the southeastern part of the United States as noted in maize, ceramics and small clay figures, the previously recognized pre-Spanish Chronology is due for a complete revision."

In Chapultepec Castle from morning until late at night, this Third Round Table convened from Aug. 25 to Sept. 2, when slides were shown and drawings, diagrams and scientific tabulations covered the blackboard in the hope of proving some connection between the primitive Indians of Mexico and the United States. Though as James B. Griffin of the Archeological Museum of the University of Michigan, remarked, one purpose of this Round Table Conferense or Congress, was to enable the people of Mexico and the United States to get together and appreciate each others' problems.

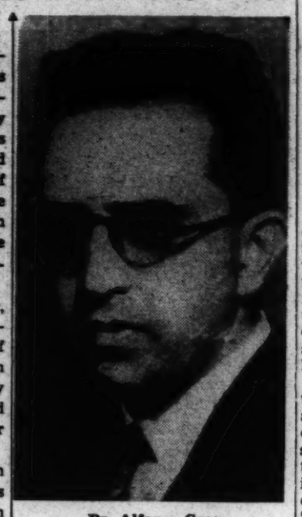
Yet in proof that there was some link between the Indians of both countries, Dr. Griffin brought along photos and artifacts of comparatively recent ceramic discoveries along the Mississippi River in Mississippi County, Arkansas. There was a tripod bottle or vase which the anthropological student Florence Muller, said could be duplicated many times over among the Mayas. A small sized jardiniere-like vessel found also in the Mississippi Valley had incised decorations based on the swastika and in part derived from the crested serpent, and it even had crisscross incisings representing the scales of the serpent, a Mayan characteristic.

"However," said Dr. Griffin, "there is much speculation but little demonstration at present, though there is evidently some link between the pottery culture of Mexico and the southeastern and southwestern parts of the United States, but the exact way the culture traits reached both countries is still a matter of study which can be settled by the spade and not by the tongue."

To substantiate this pottery tie between the United States and Mexico, Isabel Kelly of the University of California said that this resemblance in ceramic traits was noticeable in color scheme, as red on buff, vessel form, motifs, mosaic work, copper balls and ball courts, a conclusion based on her work in the Hohokam region of Hela Basin around Phoeniz, Arizona. But none of this artistry appeared to reach the Hohokam region from a Mexican source, and she added: "Before we can hope to recognize a culture corridor through the latter zone, either by coast or highland, we must discover horizons much earlier than those known to date."

In the discussion following it was emphasized that one might expect to find anything anywhere that resembled other tribes as Indians were great travelers though, as Dr. Kidder pointed out, the lower cultures were always more interested in the higher cultures, than the higher in the lower, and that in traveling, Indians would seek out the best available types to take back to their people. Dr. Alfonso Caso, Mexican anthropologist, asserted that the ceramics of both countries, the United States and Mexico, followed along the same line.

Dr. Caso is the one in charge of excavations at Monte Alban, Oaxaca, whose untiring efforts have unearthed a complete city on the hilltop.



Dr. Alfonso Caso

President of the Third Round Table of the Mexican Anthropology Society, who is in charge of the excavations in Monte Alban, Oaxaca, which have brought to light a complete Indian city of the past.

Mabel F. Knight

Ancient Bottle

Tripod bottle or vase recently excavated in the Mississippi Valley of the United States, similar to such pieces of ceramics found among the Mayans, Mexico.

Distillers Are Denied Plea To Return to Making Whisky

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—Because high-octane gasoline is more vital than whisky, the nation's distillers are not going to receive War Production Board permission to take a "holiday" from industrial alcohol manufacture so they can build up their stocks of beverage alcohol.

The WPB has communicated this decision to the distillers at a meeting of the Industrial Alcohol Advisory Committee here. The distillers had been hoping, and exerting pressure for, at least a two week's furlough from their all-out industrial alcohol manufacture so as to restore their dwindling liquor stocks.

With the stepping up of the war tempo and increased aerial forays against Europe, demand for high-octane aviation gasoline has risen steeply. This means more consumption of butylene, basic ingredient in the manufacture of both high-octane gas and synthetic rubber. Since rubber can also be made from alcohol bases, the Government's decision is to make more synthetic rubber from alcohol, thus releasing butylene for gasoline.

Would Divert Needed Grains

A second potent factor in dashing the distillers' hopes is the reluctance of the War Food Administration to permit the diversion of grains to whisky while the nation faces a food shortage and at the very moment when the WFA is conducting a drive for more farm production.

Col. Bradley Dewey, new Rubber Director succeeding William F. Jeffers, has within the past 24 hours asked Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board Chief, for delivery of 40,000,000 additional gallons of alcohol for 1944. Mr. Nelson has decided, according to a WPB spokesman, that the substantial increase in the demands for war-vital alcohol make it imperative to "continue building up the industrial alcohol stock pile."

The distillers are thus faced with the necessity of continuing their all-out manufacture of this alcohol, to which all their production has been converted since last Octobre,, and there is little possibility that the situation will change in the early months of 1944.

The whisky-makers are estimated to have still on hand a two to five year's supply of this intoxicating beverage, depending upon theefficiency with which it is rationed by the industry and by public controls.

Formal rationing of alcoholic liquors has been instituted in many States in which the sale of liquor is a state monopoly.

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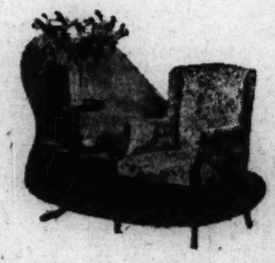
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"The prisoners heard them"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE ARE TOLD in Acts (16:25) that at midnight Paul and Silas, when they were imprisoned, "prayed, and sang praises unto God." Then follows the significant statement that "the prisoners heard them."

One of Webster's definitions of the word "hear" is "to listen to; to heed." Is it not possible that the prisoners not only listened to but heeded the prayers and praises of Paul and Silas? And if so, would not that fact help to explain why "all the doors were opened, and every one's bands were loosed"?

Some prisoners might not appreciate having to listen to prayers and singing at midnight. But apparently these prisoners welcomed them and were receptive to their fetter-breaking message. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, is the following spiritual definition (p. 585): "EARS. Not organs of the so-called corporeal senses, but spiritual understanding."

Had the prisoners not been listening receptively, it is conceivable that the midnight pleas of Paul and Silas would have brought about the opening of their own doors and the loosing of their own bands alone. This instance of regained freedom clearly shows how great is the reward when one strives to possess this God-given sense of spiritual hearing and receptivity.

Many of us are in "prison" more often than we realize, held fast by the fetters of fear, pride, ingratitude, resentment, hate, selfishness, and so on. We clamp these fetters on ourselves when we listen to the woes and evils of material sense. Perhaps this sense has been whispering to us that we are afraid, discouraged, unhappy, without adequate supply, ability, or opportunities; that we have ceased to make progress, and that our efforts are unappreciated and fruitless.

* * *

A student of Christian Science once found himself in bondage to a sense of lethargy and stagnation. Day after day he found his work becoming more burdensome and less fruitful. Nothing he undertook seemed to turn out satisfactorily. Finally he decided to ask for help from a Christian Science practitioner. However, after three attempts to reach him by telephone had failed, the student found himself saying, "Well, I'll see if I can get in touch with God." He picked up a copy of Science and Health and opened it at random. His eyes fell on these arresting words (p. 263): "Mortals are egotists. They believe themselves to be independent workers, personal authors, and even privileged originators of something which Deity would not or could not create."

He saw that he, too, was attempting to be an independent worker, not depending on his Father-Mother God for his intelligence and ability and forgetting that Jesus said (John 5:30), "I can of mine own self do nothing." Little wonder that things had gone wrong and proved fruitless!

Again the student sought the same page in the textbook, his eyes lighting on these words: "When mortal man blends his thoughts of existence with the spiritual and works only as God works, he will no longer grope in the dark and cling to earth because he has not tasted heaven." Humbly and gratefully the student sought to harmonize "his thoughts of existence with the spiritual," to see only the true man, made in the image and likeness of God. He endeavored to realize that the ever-presence of the all-knowing and ever-active Mind, God, left no room or opportunity for inaction, lethargy, and stagnation; that God is not only ever present, but ever available, and that man is His intelligent, wide-awake, and fully equipped witness.

As it was with the prisoners, so it was with the student. Every "band" of lethargy and stagnation was immediately broken. Within three days he was able to accomplish easily and joyously as much as he ordinarily had done in two weeks.

* * *

Sometimes, when our healings seem slow, we may be tempted to become discouraged and to question the power of Truth to solve our problems. Should we not, rather, make certain that the slowness is not due to insufficient "praises unto God," or a lack of spiritual hearing and receptivity on our part?

It is unlikely that Paul and Silas knew how many fellow prisoners would benefit by their efforts. However, no doubt they had learned, as students of Christian Science are learning today, that every truth clearly and understandingly declared regarding man's true being as a child of God not only blesses the one who declares it, but goes forth into human consciousness to help and enlighten the thought of all who "have ears to hear." Just as the sun gives warmth and light to every sunbeam going forth therefrom, so does God's healing and fetter-breaking power accompany every loving and helpful thought expressed or consciously entertained by us.

The truth voiced at the Wednesday evening testimony meetings in all Christian Science churches and by the Christian Science lecturers is far-reaching and powerful. Let us therefore strive to attune our ear to this outpouring of good, especially at "midnight," when things seem darkest. Then we too shall see the foundations of error shaken and all our bands loosed.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © National Gallery, London

"THE HAYWAIN": *A Painting by John Constable*

"THE HAYWAIN" was painted in what is regarded as Constable's finest period, when the artist was in the prime of life. It was exhibited in the Academy in London in the spring of 1821, where it attracted the attention, not of British artists, but of Arrowsmith, a French art dealer who made an offer of £70 for the picture without the frame. The following year "The Haywain," with three others of Constable's pictures, was exhibited in the Paris Salon, where they aroused the enthusiastic interest of French painters. Louis XVIII bestowed a gold medal upon Constable, and the following year he was invited to exhibit at Lille. "The Haywain" remained unsold until 1824. Fourteen years later it was repurchased and brought back to England, where it eventually found its way to its rightful place in the national collection.

"The Haywain" was one of the masterpieces recently brought for a brief period from its wartime retirement to delight the eyes of picture lovers who went to the National Gallery to see it. It is a noble and lovely thing, breathing the very essence of England and the English countryside. The light flickers and filters through the stately trees and is reflected in the shadowed water of the quiet stream in which the hay cart has come to rest. From the warm red-roofed cottage, with the elder tree in flower beside it, the eye travels with tranquil contentment over the sun-flooded water meadows and is caught up to the drifting cumulus clouds and the rift through which is revealed a vivid glimpse of azure sky.

To his friend, Archbishop Fisher, Constable writes that "The Haywain" is to go to the Academy on April tenth (1821) and says "the Londoners, with all their ingenuity as artists, know nothing of the feelings of a country life, the essence of landscape. . . ."

Perhaps this explains the lack of appreciation that greeted Constable's pictures in his own day.

Just Beyond Stood Canterbury

COMING DOWN from London in a bus, I had stopped off at Rochester to see the cathedral, built by Gundulf, the Weeper, in the eleventh century—the same Gundulf who built the Tower of London. I spent nearly an hour examining certain Norman characteristics that shifted almost imperceptibly into early Gothic—the rounded arches rising into points. The pure Norman style of the chapel of St. John, in the Tower of London, has seemed to me, since the moment I first saw it, the most healthy, unpretentious, and beautiful style of architecture I have known. Again and again, in little village churches of England, I have been most fascinated by those same Norman arches which represent what, for me, is the most admirable quality of the English spirit—the virile, overwhelmingly simple grace of an instinctively noble people.

I left Rochester reluctantly, and went on to Canterbury where I arrived at about four o'clock in the afternoon. The sun was still high above the horizon in a cloudless, deep blue sky; and the town was remarkably busy, full of carts and automobiles, hardly what I had expected of the most famous cathedral town in England.

* * *

First, it was necessary to find lodgings. On a by-street, not far from the center of town, I discovered the very place—called, if I remember it correctly, the Saracen's Head. It was a Tudor building, dark, but mysteriously interesting. The halls had little half-steps at unexpected—I had almost said irrational—places. The doors were at odd intervals; there were windows where one didn't need them, and no windows at all where the situation demanded them.

When I had explored the place, with the help of my hostess, I determined to stroll around the town, but to avoid the cathedral, as I wanted to save that for the next morning. Accordingly I wandered off in a direction I thought unlikely to bring me to the cathedral. The streets were exceedingly crooked, and—like the Saracen's Head—they abounded in unexpected turns. Imagination—a humble, captivating originality—was in evidence at every step. Here was a row of flourishing potted plants, and across the way another group of plants, but arranged in a wholly different spirit. Often the houses hung lovingly over the narrow streets; but a little further on there would be a broadening of the street, and then the houses would return to the conventional decorum of "perpendicularity."

* * *

But those streets played a trick on me! I hadn't any real sense of direction, after I had followed their charmingly irresponsible meanderings—and suddenly, like a flash of lightning, I saw a high arch and beyond it Canterbury Cathedral. It stood in ageless repose in the late afternoon—a most incredibly beautiful building. The shadows lent it a mellowness that harmonized the great wealth of detail of the façade. It seemed made of some luminous stone. I was content to remain standing, where I had stopped the moment I first saw it. It was not until the next morning that I was willing to examine it closely. For that evening, it was more than enough to accept only that great general impression of repose and spiritual strength.

ROGER CHALLIS

One Soldier to Another

The hills were green in April
All carpeted with flowers,
And we were there together
With every moment ours.

When we were young, my brother,
We used to dream we'd roam
Beyond the hills and seaward,
A thousand miles from home.

The largess of the springtime
We took for granted then,
Now we have learned the lesson
That comes to older men.

A thousand miles and over
Now lie between us twain;
I wonder if you're dreaming
That you are home again.

GWEN CASTLE

Learned From the Past

AT THE TIME the Germans were changing from nomadic to pastoral habits, they cleared away virgin trees to enlarge their meadows and secure greater space for tillage than nature had provided. A whole period of their history is engrossed with a desperate struggle with the forests. . . . Enormous areas of land were stripped.

As in other lands, the ardor of the people overreached its purpose. Trouble such as they had never known descended on them. Instead of an increase in the food supply, they had less. Seasons of flood and seasons of drought were successive. Wind blew away soil and seed. Even the rain changed its behaviour. Clouds floated by without dropping their moisture, or else let it down in torrents to run away as fast as it fell. . . .

They began to speculate on the cause, and to seek ways of balancing the extremes of water surplus and water shortage. . . . Among them the romantic idea, common to many peoples, that droughts and floods are a duel between the elemental forces of nature and the heroic endurance of man soon gave way to a realization that trees have power over the incidence of rain and might to control water after its fall. . . .

Once these German tribesfolk knew their fault, they manifested no spirit of evasion or disposition to laziness. They set to work to restore forests as ardently as they had destroyed them. The deeper I look into the German past, the more cause I find for admiration for Germans, the more faith I have that they are of importance in the community of men, the more certain that they will return to political sanity and strive to repair what they have lost to themselves in recent years.

—From "Reaching for the Stars," by NORA WALN. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Harvests

Now with the purple vineyards
The golden fields of grain
The orchards where red apples
Are bright with sun and rain,

The plantings sowed in springtime
Low on the fruited bough
Are the harvests of tomorrow
Ripe for the reaping now—

ETHEL BARNETT DE VITO

„Die Gefangenen hörten sie"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WIR LESEN in der Apostelgeschichte (K. 16, 25), daß Paulus und Silas in der Gefangenschaft „um die Mitternacht beteten und Gott lobten". Dann folgt die bedeutsame Erklärung: „Und die Gefangenen hörten sie".

Eine von Websters Definitionen des Wortes „hören" ist „horchen auf; sorgfältig beachten". Ist es nicht denkbar, daß die Gefangenen auf die Gebete und Lobpreisungen des Paulus und Silas nicht nur horchten, sondern sie auch sorgfältig beachteten? Und wenn dies der Fall war, würde es dann nicht erklären helfen, warum „alle Türen aufgetan und aller Bande los wurden"?

Manche Gefangene würden es vielleicht nicht schätzen, wenn sie um Mitternacht Gebete und Singen anhören müßten. Aber anscheinend hießen diese Gefangenen sie willkommen und waren für ihre fesselsprengende Botschaft empfänglich. Im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy haben wir folgende geistige Begriffsbestimmung (S. 585): „Ohren. Nicht Organe der sogenannten körperlichen Sinne, sondern geistiges Verständnis".

Hätten die Gefangenen nicht aufmerksam gehorcht, so hätten die mitternächtlichen Bitten des Paulus und Silas wohl nur die Öffnung ihrer eigenen Türen und die Sprengung ihrer eigenen Fesseln bewirken können. Dieser Fall wiedergewonnener Freiheit zeigt klar, wie groß der Lohn ist, wenn man nach diesem gottgegebenen Sinn des geistigen Hörens und der geistigen Empfänglichkeit trachtet.

Viele von uns sind öfters, als wir wissen, im Gefängnis, festgehalten in den Fesseln Furcht, Stolz, Undankbarkeit, Groll, Haß, Selbstsucht usw. Wir legen uns diese Fesseln an, wenn wir auf das Weh und Ach des materiellen Sinnes horchen. Dieser Sinn hat uns vielleicht zugeflüstert, daß wir uns fürchten, daß wir entmutigt, unglücklich, nicht genügend versorgt, ohne Fähigkeit oder Gelegenheiten seien, daß wir keinen Fortschritt mehr machen, und daß unsere Bemühungen nicht gewürdigt werden und erfolglos seien.

Ein Christlicher Wissenschafter befand sich einst in der Knechtschaft eines Sinnes der Teilnahmlosigkeit und des Stillstandes. Tag für Tag fand er, daß seine Arbeit beschwerlicher und weniger erfolgreich wurde. Was er unternahm, schien nicht zur Zufriedenheit auszufallen. Schließlich beschloß er, einen christlich-wissenschaftlichen Ausüber um Hilfe zu bitten. Aber nach drei vergeblichen Versuchen, diesen telefonisch zu erreichen, sagte er sich: „Nun will ich sehen, ob ich mit Gott in Verbindung kommen kann". Er schlug das Lehrbuch Wissenschaft und Gesundheit aufs Geratewohl auf und traf auf die fesselnde Stelle (S. 263): „Die Sterblichen sind Egoisten. Sie halten sich für unabhängige Arbeiter, für persönliche Schöpfer, ja sogar für bevorrechtete Urheber von etwas, was die Gottheit nicht schaffen wollte oder konnte".

Er sah, daß auch er ein unabhängiger Arbeiter sein wollte, der seine Intelligenz und seine Fähigkeit nicht von seinem Vater-Mutter-Gott abhängig macht, vergessend, daß Jesus sagte (Joh. 5, 30): „Ich kann nichts von mir selber tun". Kein Wunder, daß alles fehlschlug und ergebnislos ausfiel!

Dann schlug der Wissenschafter noch einmal dieselbe Seite im Lehrbuch auf, und sein Blick fiel auf die Worte: „Wenn der sterbliche Mensch seine Gedanken über das Dasein im Geistigen aufgehen läßt und nur so wirkt, wie Gott wirkt, wird er nicht länger im Finstern tasten und sich an die Erde klammern, weil er den Himmel nicht gekostet hat". Demütig und dankbar suchte der Wissenschafter „seine Gedanken über das Dasein mit dem Geistigen" in Einklang zu bringen, nur den zu Gottes Bild und Gleichnis geschaffenen wahren Menschen zu sehen. Er bemühte sich, zu erkennen, daß es in der Allgegenwart des allwissenden und immer tätigen Gemüts, Gottes, keinen Raum und keine Gelegenheit für Untätigkeit, Gleichgültigkeit und Stillstand gibt; daß Gott nicht nur immer gegenwärtig, sondern auch immer verfügbar ist, und daß der Mensch sein intelligenter, aufmerksamer und voll ausgerüsteter Zeuge ist.

Was den Gefangenen widerfuhr, widerfuhr dem Wissenschafter. Alle „Bande" der Teilnahmlosigkeit und des Stillstandes wurden sofort gelöst. In 3 Tagen konnte er leicht und freudig so viel fertigbringen, wie er gewöhnlich in 14 Tagen fertiggebracht hatte.

Wenn unsere Heilungen manchmal langsam zu kommen scheinen, können wir versucht sein, entmutigt zu werden, und die Kraft der Wahrheit, unsere Probleme zu lösen, bezweifeln. Sollten wir es nicht lieber zur Gewißheit machen, daß die Langsamkeit nicht die Folge von ungenügendem „Loben Gottes" oder von Mangel an geistigem Hören und an Empfänglichkeit unserseits ist?

Es ist nicht wahrscheinlich, daß Paulus und Silas wußten, wievielen Mitgefangenen ihre Bemühungen zugute kommen würden. Aber sie hatten zweifellos verstehen gelernt, wie die Christlichen Wissenschafter heute verstehen lernen, daß jede klar und verständnisvoll erklärte Wahrheit betreffs des wahren Seins des Menschen als eines Kindes Gottes nicht nur den segnet, der sie erklärt, sondern zur Hebung und Erleuchtung des Denkens aller, die „Ohren haben zu hören", in das menschliche Bewußtsein eindringt. Gerade wie die Sonne jedem von ihr ausgehenden Sonnenstrahl Wärme und Licht gibt, begleitet Gottes heilende und fesselsprengende Kraft jeden von uns ausgedrückten oder bewußt gehegten liebevollen und hilfreichen Gedanken.

Die Wahrheit, die in den Mittwochabend-Zeugnisversammlungen in allen christlich-wissenschaftlichen Kirchen und in christlich-wissenschaftlichen Vorträgen geäußert wird, ist weitreichend und mächtig. Laßt uns daher bestrebt sein, unser Ohr diesem Ausströmen des Guten anzupassen, besonders um die „Mitternacht", wenn alles am finstersten scheint! Dann werden auch wir die Grundlagen des Irrtums erschüttert und alle unsere Bande gelöst sehen.

[ten in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

"For Him, the Whinny Hillsides, the Weedy Fields"

WE ARE A pastoral people and horses and cattle make a very direct appeal to us. The feeling which makes the Dublin Horse Show so vital an event is present in the smallest show in the dullest town in Ireland. . . .

The fairs which have been recorded must have been like the one here today: a mixture of horses and bulls and hounds, with strolling musicians and singers, held upon a green on a day of sunlight, with hounds barking, foals whinnying, cocks crowing, cattle lowing, dealers bawling out, rooks cawing in the ash-trees. . . .

One cannot help but notice how closely the human types approximate to the stock they are interested in. These straddle-legged men are all for horses. The heavy and slow-moving men, among whom is my friend with the ash-plant, follow the cattle around. The shouting, bearded men have to do with asses—their gait which is to keep beside a trotting ass tell us that.

And now I walk around the fair by myself. The carts which are on show upon the green have red wheels and long red shafts; they have middle boards of blue, and their reds and blues are indeed reds and blues. Green apples are heaped upon stalls which old women keep guard over. Geese, in pairs in cribs, lift up their heads and look at us with goose-grey eyes. Cocks with enormous red combs and with heckles are on roosts. Pigs in their pens have already turned up sods of the green. There are dogs on show—setters and greyhounds. . . . And near the greyhounds, in hutches, are rabbits which no dog may chase—rabbits with fur that is gray and fleecy like clouds. Asses are here, too. But, groomed and sleek, they are far from being typical of the Irish countryside. Even though on show, they are kept in their places: they have got to remember that they are asses, their place is beside a ditch full of thistles and nettles.

You can put asses on show and you can put pigs on show, but you cannot put goats on show. You can bring them into the showground, of course, and leave them in a place by themselves. But, wherever they are, goats will be goats, insurgent and individual. Here they are tied, but they go on cropping the hedges as if they were still on the ramble.

I thought at first that their owners had not the relation to goats that the others had to their particular stock. They were boys, mostly, and they stood by their charges in a mixture of pride and shyness. They were proud that they had a place in the gathering of the country, but they knew, too, that other boys had their eyes on them, and were noting that they had been dressed up and sent out by mothers who had faith in the goat they had bred and reared. The boys stood by with a good deal of detachment: the goats they were in charge of were short-horned or hornless, they were sleek and mild-looking and the native insurgency of the goat seemed not to be in them. And then I saw a particular man in charge of a particular goat. And him I knew to be really representative of all the goat-showers in Ireland for all time. . . . But this creature was an original and her owner was an original also. This was the native goat, the goat of the ditches and the hedgerows. The asses were not originals; their owners were not originals. They would leave the fair green and walk along crooked roads, driving their asses before them. But not for the goat-owner these roads. He was a mountainy man. For him the whinny hillsides, the weedy fields.—From "Crossroads in Ireland," by PADRIAC COLUM. (New York: Macmillan.)

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Probe Like That on Rubber Is Urged on Food Situation

Independent committee established by Congress would, farm editor says, have public support in getting to the bottom of, and solving, present chaos—Gannett favors removing crop restrictions.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16 (AP)—Establishment by Congress of an independent committee on the nation's war food program, like the Baruch Rubber Committee, was suggested today at the opening of the National Food Conference by Wheeler McMillen of Philadelphia, editor of the Farm Journal.

Mr. McMillen was the first of several speakers, including food industry authorities and a half dozen U. S. Senators, invited by Chairman Frank Gannett, Rochester, N. Y., publisher, who called the conference, he said, at the request of agricultural officials of 16 States.

"After nearly two years of war, the nation finds itself without visible evidence of a consistent food policy," Mr. McMillen said in an address.

"There can be little reason to expect that those whose exceptional talent for confusion has been its main cause will be able to bring order out of widespread chaos.

"A fresh start needs to be made. . . . One method would be to require the appointment of an independent committee of eminent Americans. This should be a committee of the caliber and character of the Baruch Committee on Rubber. It should be instructed to get at the truth and to recommend the necessary actions.

Would Have Public Support

"Such a committee, created and confirmed by Congress, would certainly command public backing of such power as to bring obedience to its recommendations.

"The value of such a report would be measured by the stature and public acceptance of those who prepared it. No precaution should be neglected to assure that the members, if such a committee is chosen, be individuals whose independence and integrity instantly command the respect of all classes of Americans.

"I know of no other method for bringing quickly into the full light of the national day the force of truth necessary to assure maximum production and distribution of war food."

Mr. Gannett asserted that food production would rise sharply if natural economic laws were permitted to operate.

One Way to Increase Supply

"If a farmer could get high prices for his goods, he would produce in quantity," Mr. Gannett said at a press conference. "When sufficient produce was on the market, prices would go down, in accordance with the laws of economics.

"If the demand is great enough, it will burst through any ceiling. If a farmer raises big crops at a small profit, we are better off than if he raises a small crop at a large profit."

In an address before the Chicago Executives Club earlier, Mr. Gannett blamed the "program of scarcity pursued by our Government" for the nation's food situation, and proposed a two-point program to improve matters.

He proposed that the country "produce all we can by eliminating all restrictions and obstacles that have decreased production" and make sharing of food easy. "If we are to have price ceilings on food, I believe they should be on the retail price and at levels that will reasonably cover cost of production and handling. No one is going to produce or distribute food at a loss."

Food Output for Next Year Under Spotlight in Capital

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—Both the White House and Congress took up the 1944 food output problem for minute examination today, and perhaps some action may result to insure an adequate diet for the nation besides meeting huge foreign commitments.

Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, accepted an invitation to outline for the House Agriculture Committee next Monday his ideas for next year's farm program—production, distribution and price fixing.

Representative Hampton P. Fulmer (D) of North Carolina, chairman, said the Committee and the farmers want to know "just who from now on will have the definite power" over the food output and what plans are being contemplated.

From another angle—price incentives so farmers are encouraged to turn out the maximum in crops—the food subject occupied the attention of President Roosevelt who met with his advisers and with leaders of the major farm organizations yesterday,

A 1944 program involving a somewhat lower level of guaranteed farm prices—and hence fewer government subsidies—may be the outgrowth of those discussions.

The farm leaders brought from the presidential meeting assurance, they said, that subsidies—which most of them oppose—would be used sparingly and only in cases of emergency.

May Indicate Some Changes

This assurance may indicate that the Administration is planning to make some changes in its price support program.

The Government aimed to guarantee farmers above-ceiling prices, buying at higher price and re-selling at a lower figure, taking a loss on the difference. Reports have been circulated that the Administration planned to ask Congress for at least $1,000,000,000 to cover such losses.

The National Grange and the American Farm Bureau Federation, as well as some congressional farm-bloc leaders, object to such a program, contending the losses were nothing less than consumer subsidies. They asked for ceilings based upon the support prices.

Officials of the War Food Administration said that elimination, except in the case of a few special items, or supports in excess of ceilings appeared to be the only way of meeting objections of the subsidy critics. The President, they said, is determined to hold the line on prices—a policy which precludes increased ceiling prices.

Some Administration economic advisors believe the Government has placed too much emphasis upon price as a factor in obtaining maximum food production. They contend that some commodities have been supported at too high a level.

Prices Above Parity

Latest official figures show that the general level of farm prices is 17 per cent above parity. Parity prices have been defined as those equally fair to producers and consumers.

It would be possible to lower the support prices on some commodities, eliminate government purchase and losses and at the same time maintain a farm price level of more than parity.

Commodities now supported at levels in excess of ceilings include peanuts and soybeans grown for vegetable oil and other foods, major canning crops, sugar beets, dry beans and peas, fluid milk in some metropolitan markets, and milk diverted into cheese.

Next year this list may be reduced to milk in the winter season of high feed prices, peanuts and soybeans and a few minor crops.

The WFA has already reduced the support price of one major farm item—hogs, effective on next year's production.

Mr. Jones will lay before the Senate Banking Committee tomorrow a critical milk production problem which, if unsolved, might lead to consumer rationing of fluid milk this winter and to higher ration values on butter, cheese and canned milk.

The food chief will suggest, aids said, the possible use of Government subsidies during the winter season, when production costs generally advance.

High Price of Subsidies

Dairy experts of the WFA estimated such subsidies might run between $140,000,000 and $160,000,000.

Many areas, particularly urban districts, already are running into milk shortages—a fact which last week led the WFA to inaugurate a program for eliminating sales of fluid milk through a system of dealer quotas.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics said in a recent report that milk production in 1944 might drop to 115,000,000,000 pounds of 7,000,000,000 less than the WFA goal, unless steps are taken to encourage a greater output.

Dairy authorities said the present ceiling prices on milk and dairy products are insufficient to cover winter feed and other production costs. Inasmuch as President Roosevelt has issued orders that the line be held on food prices, an increase in ceilings appears to be out of the question.

Subsidies might be in one of two forms, or a combination of the two. They might be paid to dealers to enable them to pay dairymen larger prices without increasing consumer prices. Or the subsidies might be made in the form of reduced feed prices. The Government would buy the feed at market prices and sell to dairymen at a reduced price.

Aids said Mr. Jones would offer Congress no definite program, but would lay the problem before the lawmakers with the suggestion that subsidies offered one solution.

Ontario Planning to Stage Some 237 Fairs This Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Of the 240 fall fairs in Ontario, 237 are planning to have agricultural exhibitions this fall, according to J. A. Carroll, secretary of the Ontario Fairs Association. Those canceled in some cases say it is because of the farm help shortage.

Heavy exports of cattle from Peel County to the United States makes the annual county fair at Brampton of particular value, said Fred McBride, Secretary of that Association. Buyers from the United States attend each year to look over stock exhibits. A special wartime feature will be a "Remake and Review" department in the women's section.

Other centers say that community entertainment has been scarce this summer, and they look for large attendances at the fall fairs.

Allied Paratroops Land in New Guinea—

Associated Press From Army Air Forces

—And MacArthur Exclaims, 'Beautiful! Wonderful!'

As Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Commander in Chief of United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific, viewed this scene from a Flying Fortress, he exclaimed, "Beautiful! Wonderful!" It was the landing of paratroops in Markham Valley to bottle up the Japanese in the Lae-Salamaua sector of New Guinea. Two transports (circled, left) have unloaded. Others (circled, right) come in behind the smoke screen.

F. B. I. Chief Asks Crusade Against Crime

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—J. Edgar Hoover, expressing concern over an increase in juvenile delinquency, called today for greater effectiveness in the planning and operation of community-wide crime prevention programs.

"This is a problem which no community can neglect without suffering the consequences in terms of degraded youth and rising crime costs," the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation said.

In the first half of 1943, male arrests declined 29.3 per cent, but female arrests increased 18.4 per cent, compared with the same period of 1942.

For males and females combined the arrests of persons age 17 showed a 17.7 per cent increase; arrests of girls under 21 increased 64.7 per cent.

The predominating age for male arrests was 18, followed by 17; for females, 19 and 18 in that order.

Mr. Hoover based his report on an examination of 230,740 fingerprint arrest records received by the F.B.I. during the first half of 1943, but said it was incomplete in the lower age groups because in some jurisdictions it is not the practice to fingerprint youthful persons.

Arrests of girls under 21 for offenses against common decency increased 89.5 per cent, while arrests for crimes against property (robbery, burglary, theft and related offenses) increased 30.8 per cent. Miscellaneous arrests jumped 62.8 per cent, but arrests for assaults and homicides declined 8.3 per cent.

Mr. Hoover said the study indicated that aggravated assaults have "definitely emerged as wartime crimes," with other offenses showing a downward trend.

"The recent disruptions in the economic and social status of the population in many cities and the resultant increased congestion and personal contact" Mr. Hoover cited as factors which probably contribute to the rise in assaults and similar crimes.

Advantages With Allies for Lae Assault

By W. E. Lucas

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Sept. 16—With the complete destruction of the Japanese stronghold at Salamaua, it now is possible for Gen. Douglas MacArthur to concentrate all of his available forces against Lae.

As the final assault on Lae begins, it is interesting to mark factors which make this campaign different from any of its predecessors in New Guinea and make it seem rosier. Here are some things to remember:

For the first time, the United Nations have been able to launch an offensive using practically every arm of the three fighting services.

For the first time in actual combat, the Allies have had naval support.

For the first time in these parts, the Allies have used paratroops and dropped artillery from the sky.

For once, the Allies have had sufficient men and equipment and their superiority in the air is unchallenged.

Cove on Credit Side

But there still is more on the credit side. Establishment of a base at Nazdab right under the noses of the Japanese by-passed laborious obstacles of the jungle and transferred thousands of troops from the security of their rear bases almost into the firing line. When one remembers the tired look of troops fighting at Sanananda and Buna, many of whom had had to march over the terrific obstacles of the Owen Stanley Range, and compares them with the men who now step off the planes at Nazdab fresh and alert, it all becomes a different proposition.

Then there is the contrast in terrain. The country around Markham Valley is flat—it is not clogged with dense jungle—and bright sun bakes one instead of interminable rain soaking through to the skin.

Open Fight Refused

Here the Allies have an opportunity to see the enemy and are relieved from the ever-present suspicion of being stalked by an invisible Japanese.

It is not a countryside which inevitably gives the defender a three- or four-to-one initial advantage against the attacker. This, in its turn, may have a psychological effect upon the Japanese. In fact, it looks as if the Japanese have seen and do not relish the prospect, since without striking a blow at a more vulnerable time when the Allies had only one foot on the ground, they simply have scurried bask to their foxholes six to seven miles from Lae and refused to come out into the open.

These are all pointers to a more satisfactory conclusion of this Huon Gulf campaign than has been won on any previous occasion in the Southwest Pacific.

Already, the Allied air forces are getting up steam for the main attack. Wewal, upon which the Japanese depend for any aerial support for their ground troops at Lae, has had another severe pounding in which reinforcements brought from other airfields have again been caught on the ground and destroyed. At the same time, selected targets in Markham Valley are coming in for their daily pasting.

Australians Raise Old Salamaua Flag

By the Associated Press

Salamaua, New Guinea, Sept. 15. Delayed

The Australian flag, lowered when the Japanese invaded Salamaua over a year and a half ago, was raised over the ruined town today.

An Australian missionary who rescued the flag just before invasion forces arrived in January, 1942, produced it today and it was raised with ceremony in the presence of Australian and American troops.

Portrait Pays Honor to Head Of New York Board of Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—A portrait of Percy C. Magnus, Chairman of the New York Board of Trade, by Edmund Magrath was presented to the Board at ceremonies at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here yesterday as a part of its observance of its seventieth birthday this month, and will hang in the Board's headquarters at 41 Park Row.

The speakers at the ceremonies were Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia and Grover A. Whalen, head of the city's Civilian Defense Volunteer Organization.

A feature of the Mayor's address was an intimation that he might run for a fourth term in 1945.

"I want to congratulate the artist," the Mayor said, "for doing a good job on a man who can say the meanest things in the nicest way. Mr. Magnus and the Board of Trade have always been helpful. I have appreciated their spirit of co-operation even when I disagreed with them."

Mayor La Guardia recalled that there is a rule at City Hall that the portrait of a Mayor will not be painted until after he has passed on—"at least politically, if not physically," he said.

"I was happy to be dead politically until recently, when I found a few more chores that I will have to do are coming up."

Mr. Whalen described Mr. Magnus as a man "who always has looked beyond his own business interests."

Mr. Magnus thanked the Mayor for his tribute to the Board of Trade, adding that they were "realy proud of the La Guardia Administration, and consider him to be one of the greatest Mayors the city has ever had.

"But like all great men in public life," he added, "he has been open to criticism, and we are glad that he acknowledges our suggestions usually have been constructive."

The portrait was presented to the Board by L. G. Moses, Chairman of the Committee that commissioned Mr. Magrath to paint it, and was accepted by the Board by its President, Floyd N. Dull.

Mr. Magnus was President of the Board from 1932 to 1938 and again last year. He is now serving the second term as Chairman of the Board.

Chinese in Toronto Raise Exotic Foods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Once upon a time you could walk down Elizabeth Street in Toronto's Chinatown and get exotic dishes like birds' nest soup, bamboo shoots or preserved kumquats.

But those days are gone, at least for the time being, as imports of native foods, silks, tea, and a multitude of other things have been cut off by China's war with Japan.

But the Chinese are meeting the situation. On nearly 50 truck farms near Toronto they are growing Oriental foods, such as Chinese lettuce, cauliflower, broccoli, watercress, and several kinds of Chinese melons. Two other staple foods are still obtainable, rice from Texas and soya beans from Vancouver. Mexico is also proving helpful with supplies of shark fins, and Cuba has become a source for ginger.

The Chinese take their difficulties with a smile, their one desire being to have China free once more.

48 States to Aid WAC Recruiting

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall has asked the Governors of the 48 States to head that many recruiting campaigns for the Women's Army Corps.

The War Department announced yesterday that the Chief of Staff, in a letter to each Governor, asserted Wacs were needed to replace all soldiers now performing jobs which women can do, and asked them to recruit women volunteers "to equal the total battle casualties of the Army to date"—more than 70,000.

The most recent report showed the strength of the WAC as approximately 65,000, compared with a goal of 150,000 which General Marshall has set for this year.

The campaign will start Sept. 27 and continue through Dec. 7. Women enlisting during this period will be organized in state companies or other units, and then assigned to an "All-States Training Division."

"Under the program, governors will establish such civilian organization as they may choose to work with the Army recruiting service," the announcement said.

Col. Oveta Culp Hobby, Director of the WAC, in a statement urging women to heed the recruiting call, said that "the casualties resulting from the heavy fighting in Italy and in the South Pacific emphasize the need at this time."

Bund Tie-Up Not Cause To Denaturalize

CHICAGO, Sept. 16 (AP)—Federal Judge William J. Campbell ruled that the German-American Bund was subversive and contrary to the principles of the Constitution of the United States but that "mere membership in the Bund in itself was not sufficient" to cancel naturalized citizenship.

He ruled that to denaturalize a Bund member, the Government must prove the nature and extent of each defendant's participation in Bund activities and his knowledge of the Bund's real purposes.

The ruling was contained in a three-page memorandum on proceedings in which the Government seeeks to denaturalize nine persons, including Dr. Otto Willumeit, because of their alleged membership in the Bund. The memorandum set trial dates for the defendants from Oct. 21 to Dec. 1.

The denaturalization proceedings were consolidated in the spring so that a ruling on the Bund's character could be reached before going ahead with the separate trials of the nine defendants.

His memorandum today declared:

"The aims, purposes, and organization of the German-American Bund and its predecessor organizations are subversive of the Government of the United States and contrary to the principles of our Constitution."

The court ruled that the Bund, since its organization in Chicago on Oct. 12, 1924, has been affiliated directly with the Nazi Party in Germany and, since the rise of Hitler to power, directly affiliated with the Government of the German Reich.

The memorandum asserted the Bund at present was continuing its activities as much as possible under the guise of local "singing societies," according to directions from Germany when the United States entered the war.

Defendants in the proceedings are Dr. Willumeit, under sentence in New York and Connecticut for espionage and violation of the Selective Service Act; his former secretary, Mrs. Irene Matz; Karl Herman Sautter, Friedrich Kiefer, Carl August Vogel, Hugo Johannes Luetchje, Ernest Henry Scharf, Frank Alphons Schoennagel and Frederick Ohrt.

WPB Official Praises Copper Mining Output

BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 16 (AP)—The output of the copper production front was praised yesterday by Lieut. Col. H. G. Moulton of the War Production Board in an address before the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' convention.

Colonel Moulton, chief of the Primary Production Unit, Copper Division of WPB, urged the workers to maintain their record.

A round table discussion of wage stabilization and production was held last night and resolutions and constitutional amendments will be acted upon today.

Italian Fleet Surrender Big Boon to Allies

Coup alters picture in the Mediterranean—Ships may be used in battle against Japan.

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N., Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What disposition the Allies will make of the bulk of the Italian Fleet, now in our hands, remains to be seen. Under their own crews, provided a will to fight can be aroused, they could be put to good use.

The design of Italian ships has been considered inadequate by our constructors. Armor and strength considerations have been subordinated to speed and overgunning.

The fact that the Roma, one of the most modern battleships in the Italian Navy, quickly succumbed to Nazi bombs, and a sister ship, the Italia, received substantial damage, in an attempted flight to Malta, is an indictment of their design. Other battleships in this war, with certain exceptions, have been pounded severely by bombs without sustaining crippling damage.

To be sure, the Arizona was blasted at Pearl Harbor, but under what condition of readiness never has been disclosed. Several Japanese battleships have been either sunk or severely damaged by bombs, but, according to statements attributed to personnel who have seen action in the South Pacific, Japanese ships of all classes are as vulnerable in design as those of the Italians.

Ships Can Be Released

How much Allied naval strength can now be withdrawn from the Mediterranean for use elsewhere probably will be decided in the near future, but it seems probable that only the ships needed to support Allied landings will be retained, and a considerable number of craft heretofore necessary as a counter against a possible surge of Italian naval offensive will be released.

No information has been disclosed concerning the number or classes of Allied ships maintained in the Mediterranean, but from occasional press items it can be inferred that no chances have been taken and that a comfortable proximity to parity with the strength of the Italians has been available for use. Probably 5 or 6 battleships, 10 cruisers, a few aircraft carriers, and an indefinite number of destroyers, submarines and small craft have been stationed in the Mediterranean. From this group it will be possible to furnish a considerable part of the naval strength which will be required to support an expedition launched against Japan's hold on Burma or to participate in operations elsewhere in the Pacific.

One of the amazing developments of the surrender of the Italian ships is the fact that all along the majority of them apparently have been based at La Spezia and Genoa. It was from these ports that the backbone of the Italian Fleet departed en route to Malta.

La Spezia and Genoa are well within range of Allied bombers and frequently have been raided. That many units of the Italian Navy were in the vicinity must have been known to the Allied Command, and the fact that these ships were spared seems to indicate that those "in the know" anticipated what has come to pass, and purposely refrained from inflicting damage on vessels with potential usefulness to the Allies.

Analysts Mistaken

In the meanwhile, analysts who did not realize the possibility of an understanding of this nature hastened to surmise that the Italian Navy had made its way to the head of the Adriatic in an effort to escape bombing raids.

The tally of surrendered vessels is rising steadily, and at the present writing only a few important units are unaccounted for. The readiness with which the Italian Navy complied with the armistice terms furnishes reason to believe that its rank and file never has been in sympathy with the war Mussilini forced on Italy, and lends color to the presumption that the poor showing the Italians have made on the sea was the result of deliberate efforts to avoid action, and when chance contact was made, to withdraw as soon as possible.

The Italian ships, like those of the Germans at Scapa Flow in 1918, could have been scuttled, or have been turned over to the Germans. Instead, they are being delivered in good running order.

With the removal of the French and Italian Fleets from the list of enemies, the Allies now have only the depleted Japanese Navy and the few surface units of the Germans with which to cope.

Germans Taught Lesson

The fate of the "unsinkable" Bismarck taught the Germans a lesson that has been heeded, and their ships seldom venture far from the safety of Norwegian fjords. This negative use of naval power, however, has served to immobilize Allied naval vessels in sufficient strength to insure prompt pursuit of German ships breaking loose on raiding expeditions in the North Atlantic.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Fiction—Puzzles—Mail—Crafts

For Young People

Let Us Help You With Your Hobbies

A Thursday Page

When I Hitched to Scilly

By G. Paul Clifton

A member of Britain's Air Training Corps, before joining the R. A. F.

Two more weeks in "civvy street" before joining the R. A. F. I was in blitzed Exeter at the time, a good jumping-off ground for a holiday. "I will make my final days in mufty as adventurous as possible," I told myself, and decided to spend the two precious weeks hitch-hiking to the Scilly Isles.

The 800 miles I covered certainly provided me with the type of adventure I was seeking. On the way I rode in a Jeep, met an old-timer whose house had been built in a single night, stayed in a colony of refugee Belgian fishermen, and came to know three lads who had just escaped from Nazi-Occupied France.

I had figured it would be difficult to get a bed at night while on my trip, and was prepared to sleep under a haystack if all else failed. As it happened, I had little trouble in getting a room, although one night I was stranded near a village and did not find a lodging until sunset. I had felt a bit fearful about getting food, too, but managed quite well despite rationing. Farmhouses fed me with fresh eggs, large pats of butter, and home-cured ham; and hotels had plenty to offer as well, including a good deal of American "spam" issued from Lend-Lease supplies

Lifts by the Way

"Lifts" were surprisingly easy to come by, provided I kept to the main roads. On one occasion, however, I took a side road by mistake and had to tramp six miles. But this was my longest hike. Everyone was interested to hear about my trip, although many thought I would never reach my objective, and all were very helpful. One lorry driver took me 150 miles in a single hop.

My most interesting lift was in a U. S. Army "Jeep" car, and I was most impressed by the machine. The driver, whose name was "Ed.," was a young private in the Air Corps. Before Pearl Harbor he had worked in an aircraft factory in California. His grandfather was English, and Ed. liked England very much. He was surprised to find so many different types of scenery in our small country, and as everything was on a much smaller scale than he was used to back home, he thought of England as a miniature United States.

Ed. was agreeably surprised to find that we are not starving. He told me quite a bit about his Jeep, and said it was designed specially for battle-field work, and could travel over all types of country. He proved this by taking a diversion along the edge of plowed field at 40 m. p. h. He told me that everything on the Jeep was centrally balanced, so that it could not turn over even at the highest speeds. I found he was right, for we took right-angle turns at 50 m. p. h. without landing ourselves in the ditch, even though the momentum threw out a tool-bag on one occasion. I was amazed to hear that this particular Jeep had recently been pulling a plow on a farm which the U. S. Army worked near one of its airfields Ed. told me they were producing good crops there, and that his camp grew all its vegetables for part of the year. He said that when pulling a plow the Jeep ran comfortably at tractor speed in low-low gear; this showed how versatile the little car was, for during my trip we were in high-high gear, and were travelling at speeds up to 65 m. p. h. We covered 80 miles in less than two hours, which was certainly very fast for the narrow country lanes we were on.

A Refugee Colony

One night, while on the south-west coast, I stayed in a colony of refugee Belgian fishermen. They had managed to escape to England in 1940, just before the German Army captured their village. They all seemed very happy. The machine-gunner of one fishing smack told me how he had damaged a Heinkel at sea. The German airplane came so low that it nearly took off the mast of the ship, but the Nazi's bombs fell wide, and the Belgian gunned the plane as it went over, and it was forced to make off without attacking the smack again.

In the Anglo-Belgian club attached to the colony I met three French boys who had just escaped from France. They told me how, one moonless night, they put a barrel of water and a few biscuits on board a boat in the French port where they lived, and sailed into the Channel. German coast-watchers spotted them once and opened fire, but the boys got away safely.

The boat in which they came was amazingly small. It was barely fourteen feet long, and had only a petrol engine and a small sail. Those lads certainly had some grit! While in the club I was told how Pierre, one of the colony's ablest fishermen, had just landed a record catch of fish and was busy selling it in the market; also how "petite Marie," who had just started going to school, liked learning her lessons alongside the English boys and girls, and how young Auguste had just joined the Navy.

A Cornish Custom

Later, in Cornwall, I met an old-timer in a village whose house had actually been built in a single night. His great-grandfather, he said, had put the house up years ago with the help of many relatives and friends. They took all the building materials to the spot beforehand, worked solidly one moonlight night, and had the house finished by morning! By an old village custom, he was entitled not only to the house, but also to the land on which it stood which was presented to him as a gift.

I crossed to Scilly on board the only ship now sailing between the islands and the mainland. Scilly, the nearest part of Britain to America, is a place where there are no snakes or wasps, no dog licenses, no income tax, but where you may find special mice with large ears. As we drew near the islands I saw Bishop's Rock lighthouse, and remembered American friends telling me that this was the first bit of England they had seen when coming from the States.

After a brief stay I returned to the mainland and so home, having seen something of the western parts of my country at war. The two weeks in "civvy street" were over and I was ready and fresh for my R. A. F. flying course.

A lithograph by Dorothy Lake Gregory

A cozy evening with Peggotty, David and Little Em'ly—a scene from "David Copperfield"

In the Air—Ten Years From Now

Airplanes and How They Fly—15

By Marshall McClintock

Author of "Millions of Books," "The Story of New England," etc. Illustrated by Arthur Silv

During this war, as during the first world war, tremendous strides are being made in aviation. Each nation is striving to build better weapons than the enemy, so the genius of every country has turned toward the improvement of aircraft. After the war, we will reap the reward in civilian life of the progress made in war.

Many wartime improvements must be kept secret. We know that some of our fighters travel at more than 400 miles an hour. Speeds are increasing, but we do not know how much. We know that we have many planes, fighters and bombers, that fly above 35,000 feet—more than seven miles up in the air. Will they go higher? We cannot tell. When a nation builds a bomber that flies higher than any previous plane, then you can be sure that an enemy nation will soon build a fighter that can go as high to attack it.

The Peacetime World

Some men say there are limits to the altitudes and speeds at which men can fly, and that these limits are being approached now. But ten years ago men said that fighting at 25,000 feet and traveling at 300 miles an hour were impossible. Now a man has dived a plane at 725 miles an hour—and perhaps faster.

Cargo and transport planes will also become larger, faster, and of longer range. As they increase in number, more men and more supplies will be shipped by air. Huge fleets of mammoth cargo planes would overcome the menace of enemy submarines. Such planes may be carrying men and materials all over the world—in greater quantity than that carried in ships—before the war has ended.

These big cargo and transport planes will most affect our peacetime world. They will carry an increasing number of passengers on air routes covering the earth. We already have planes carrying 74 passengers and a crew of 11—85 persons. Carrying 100 passengers is only a small step forward, and in ten years we should see transport planes carrying 400 or 500 passengers at 400 to 500 miles an hour.

If this suggestion seems far-fetched, it might be interesting to go to your public library and read some books on aviation written ten years ago. Some of the authors—men in the forefront of aviation—made predictions about aviation in ten years time—now. The men who were considered the most optimistic dreamers did not predict half of what has happened in ten years.

Just as war planes have become highly specialized, peacetime planes will undergo the same process. The mammoth air liners will travel in the stratosphere on long hops, from big cities far apart. Smaller versions of the same planes, traveling in the sub-stratosphere, will carry passengers shorter distances. For example, if you travel from Dayton, Ohio, to London, you will probably take a plane similar in size to the big transports of today, starting in a small plane taking passengers from Dayton to New York. There you will board the giant that will soar miles above the earth and carry you across the ocean in five or six hours.

Smaller transports will service the small towns of the country, joining them to the main lines. If you live in a village or on a farm, you may travel to the nearest town in your own little four-passenger plane. If you do not own a plane, you may be able to hitch a ride with a friend or take a small plane that is run like a taxi or trolley to the nearest town.

What will these planes of the future look like? Will they be shaped like the planes of today? Will they have fuselage, wings, controls, engines, and propellers like today's planes?

The Flying Wing

If we are thinking about a time only ten years away, then the answer is probably yes. Planes may look somewhat different at first glance, but they will be basically the same. Today's cars look different from the cars of ten years ago. But they still have four rubber-tired wheels, an engine up front, a steering wheel on the left. They still run on gasoline and need oil and water.

But if a new fuel is discovered, a new type of engine, a new aerodynamic principle, a new lightweight metal—then anything can happen in the field of aviation.

The flying wing is one variation on present-day aircraft which has interested many engineers. Models have been built—and some full-sized craft have even been flown. The flying wing is really just what it says—a craft which has done away with the fuselage and which consists only of one main wing.

It is not an unreasonable idea. After all, the fuselage was first put on a plane as a framework on which controls could be fixed some distance from the center of gravity and lift for the sake of stability in flight. If another way can be found to give the craft stability, why keep the fuselage?

At the same time, the thick wing has been found most efficient, giving space for many things inside it. If a plane is big enough, its wing can be thick enough to enclose everything—passengers, baggage, cargo, crew, and engines.

What is the advantage of the flying wing? Being all wing, it is all lift. There is no part of the craft, except controls, doing anything but exerting lift. So there is great cargo-carrying capacity, greater speed, greater range.

On experimental flying wings, the controls have proved the only serious problem. By making the wing into a shallow V shape and putting the vertical fins and rudders on the tips, the controls are some distance to the rear of the centers of gravity and lift, as is necessary for stability. The flying wing may well be the giant airliner of the future.

Express and freight will probably be carried in planes made just for that purpose. Some men predict that there will be air trains, with big planes towing gliders. If a train leaves New York for the South, the last glider on the train may cut itself loose over Washington and glide down to earth with its cargo for that city. The next may cut off at Richmond, another at Atlanta, and so on.

Other men envision the central portions of fuselages being detachable. They can be loaded with cargo, the front and tail assemblies hooked on much as an engine and caboose are hooked to freight cars. Away the plane flies. When it lands, the cargo-carrying section can be disconnected at a platform for unloading, just as a freight car may be shunted off to a siding at its destination. The flying part of the craft need not wait for the unloading. It can hook up to another loaded fuselage and fly away again.

A Plane of Your Own

What kind of plane will you own? People who travel by air on their long trips will want to travel by plane on week ends and to go calling on neighbors only 50 or 60 miles away. The gigantic airplane factories which have been built during wartime will want to make planes for these people, planes turned out inexpensively by mass-production methods.

The helicopter may prove very popular. The limits of space in towns and cities would indicate that some craft requiring little area for landing and taking off would be necessary for city-dwellers. The helicopter and the autogiro both meet this requirement, and they offer certain factors that will appeal to many new fliers.

But there are limits to the speed at which helicopters and autogiros now travel, and many people will want to travel faster. These will prefer to fly regular planes that can easily go 150 or 200 miles an hour. Such planes will offer the same accommodations as do most cars today—comfortable seats in an enclosed cabin for four or five people, with room for a small amount of luggage.

Small planes will be equipped with two-way radio and may have automatic pilots and other safety devices to eliminate the need for watching dozens of dials.

Dangers from fog, low visibility, ice, and bad weather will have been minimized if not entirely eliminated either by improved and automatic methods of blind flying or other ways not yet guessed at.

Flying your own plane, taking long trips by air—these are the most obvious changes brought about by the new air age. But other changes, resulting directly from aviation, may affect your life far more.

The city in which you live now may not exist in years to come, or the small town you never heard of become a metropolis. We shall read more about this in the next installment.

(To be concluded next Thursday)

Now It's Annual Report Time

Annual reports may sound like a dry topic, but not to 4H Club members. Girls and boys all over the United States are now preparing their achievement records and stories for the Fall Contests.

It is a fine thing to set down in black and white what you have accomplished during the year. Later on, such records may be helpful to you when applying for a job. It is interesting reading, too—somewhat like a diary.

Some young people keep a growing notebook of their activities. A looseleaf type of scrapbook is best, because the sheets can be removed or rearranged.

Set down your financial gains in the records. Even if you did not actually make any money, take credit for the value of your work. If you have been making your own clothes, it will give you a good feeling to find out how much the same clothes probably would have cost if you had purchased them.

When you write out the narrative of your year's work, be sure to write just as you would talk. Put in the personal touches that will make your report interesting reading. Here is the way one 4H girl began her achievement story.

"When I was a little girl, I once heard my father say to my mother, 'We want our children to know how to do something in every phase of farm work; then, in case of an emergency, it will be easy for them to carry on smoothly with the work.' As a result, this summer I was able to be a definite help to Dad, at a time when farm labor was scarce."

The most interesting stories in the world are true stories, and the story of your achievement is your own "true story."

Dorothy Emerson

Let's Write Letters

Our Mail Bag

"I wish to start a correspondence with a boy about my own age, which is 15 years," writes Roy H., of Bristol, England. "I am interested in many things. My favorite sport is football (which you call 'soccer'); I have played basketball at school—incidentally, this sport has only just been introduced. I love swing, and I'm fond of both British and U. S. dance bands.

"At school I have just taken a big examination, which normally ends a school career, but I am staying on for another two years. My school is equivalent to a U. S. high school. I can speak French."

Barbara K., 11, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, writes to tell us that she is very interested in hearing from girls her age "all over the world," and that she will be very prompt in replying.

Outdoor sports are the favorite recreation of Dorothy M., 13, of Lexington, Massachusetts, who asks for pen friends having similar interests.

A Reminder

When you write to ask to have your name published in the Mail Bag, remember to give the name and address of the person in your family who subscribes to The Christian Science Monitor.

Allen P., 16, Lakewood, Ohio, is a junior in High School. He especially welcomes correspondents in a Spanish-speaking country and is able to correspond in either English or Spanish.

To Start a Correspondence

It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the girl or boy as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, 15, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

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American-Born Japanese Cited For Teaching in Navy School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOULDER, Colo.—When the Navy Department's Japanese-language school, conducted here by the University of Colorado, recently graduated as ensigns a class comprising the "largest group of Caucasians ever to learn Japanese," a signal honor was conferred upon that 90 per cent of the faculty consisting of Nisei or American-born Japanese.

Capt. Frank H. Roberts, director of all Navy courses on the campus, presented each of these instructors with an engraved certificate "for outstanding faithfulness and diligence despite conditions of racial unrest," thus testifying to the fact that the school's grand achievement could not have been accomplished without these "Americans with Japanese faces."

Course Cut to Year or Less

The difficulty of obtaining adequate instruction was one of the greatest barriers to success of the school, and was originally cited by a die-hard group of teachers of Oriental languages as a reason why the school's announced goal, teaching Japanese in one year or less to Occidentals without previous knowledge of it, in place of three to five years generally assumed as the minimum, would be impossible.

It has proven possible, and the nisei are the reason. According to Miss Florence Walne, in charge of instruction, it was found that such intensive instruction would be impossible if it were necessary to depend upon Caucasian instructors who had learned Japanese through college courses. The pace was too fast.

Some instructors already had taken from the nisei, including some who never had done any teaching. Miss Walne set out to find more. She traveled from one Japanese relocation camp to another, going over personnel records, interviewing applicants, and found out many able Americans of Japanese blood who had been born into families where both Japanese and English were spoken from their birth, and were therefore truly and instinctively bilingual.

Continuing Task Well Done

She obtained the release of the cream of these, and they came to Boulder to become members of the ever-increasing faculty which the ever-increasing size of the school demanded. There were doctors, lawyers, landscape architects, music students, teachers. Each was given a short but intensive course in instruction, and took over the task of teaching students, driven, both by Navy Department standards and their own patriotism, through one of the hardest courses of language instruction ever set up in America. How well the Nisei have done their continuing task is proven by the awards just given.

The city of Boulder lies within reach of Japanese colonies comprising several thousand persons, in the Northern Colorado irrigation district. However, it had seen few Japanese in peacetimes. The newcomers were received without discrimination, were invited to faculty teas—each is a member of the University faculty — found homes side by side with Caucasians, have had no complaint of rents or other conditions. They have been received in churches, and their children go to Boulder schools.

Perhaps there should have been a special award to the community, as well as the nisei, since the school was only transferred to Boulder months after Pearl Harbor, and since then a campaign of hatred against all Japanese, native or foreign, has been whipped up in the region following charges against the conduct of the relocation centers in the mountain region.

Alaska Spruce Flies Channel As Part of Fast Mosquitos

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska — Out of the "fog belt" of southeastern Alaska where grow the best spruce and hemlock for airplane construction, into the "fog belt" of London and the English channel, where fly some of the fastest bombers in the world (the Mosquito fleet), goes the product of Government-managed but privately-operated camps of the Alaska Spruce Logging Program.

The Mosquito plane, of course, may have more spruce from the Queen Charlotte islands of British Columbia, 100 miles south of here, than it has from the seven camps of the southeastern Alaska district. Alaska's newly-come loggers haven't been told what types of planes their spruce is going into. But some of them who were in the famed spruce divisions of the U. S. Army that logged its own timber on the coasts of Oregon and Washington during the last war, know it's mighty important stuff for struts, for moulding in the new "baking" processes and for bracing in some of the biggest bombers that fly.

The growing season in Alaska is shorter than the Northwest states, hence the tree's grain is finer, the experts say. The recovery of aero grade lumber is from 20 to 40 per cent and recently has been running nearer to the higher figure since several months of experience have taught which kinds of trees to cut and which to leave standing.

Charles G. Burdick, general manager of the ASLP, discloses that 12 Davis rafts of Alaska spruce logs have been towed to Seattle mills for cutting. This is in addition to the output sold to Alaska mills which are cutting for other types of use and which sort out the aero grade lumber only incidentally — though it's worth $700 and more per thousand board feet. The Alaska mills buy lower-grade logs.

What Alaskans hope for when the war is over, is continued private operation of the logging camps. They point out that there is spruce enough in southeastern Alaska to produce one-fourth the nation's needs in newsprint on a sustained yield basis forever. They noticed recently that a large rayonier plant in the State of Washington had to close because it lacked hemlock logs, of which the territory has large supplies on the stump. And too, they hope that their own fisheries will some day demand barrels and boxes of Alaska spruce, made with Alaska labor, inside the territory.

The lumbering industry, they know, moved west across the continent in search of greener stands of timber. Eventually it will have to move north, at least in part.

Wisconsin Town's Residents Save Bean Crop for Cannery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE MILLS, Wis., Sept. 16—The Superintendent of Schools, the schools's band leader, the town banker, the drug store proprietor, the manager of the lumber yard, schoolteachers, young people, and a great-grandmother who stoutly proclaimed. "I can do anything a 16-year-old can"—all these Lake Mills town folk, and more, have been saving the lima bean crop around here—getting it into cans for your dinner table this winter and for the hungry armies overseas.

When the crop started ripening here recently, the local cannery couldn't get workers. They'd all gone to war, or into a war industry. There was talk of getting government aid, or soliciting recruits from near-by Army camps to can the beans. But Lake Mills folks came to the front like Minute Men, as soon as they heard the need.

Sidney C. Sorenson, manager of the cannery, knew the stuff Lake Mills folks are made of. He and the town's Mayor, S. B. Andersen, put their heads together and issued a proclamation—1,100 acres of beans to be canned; no workers; who would help? And the people came.

A filling station manager got his wife to run the station, and hustled to the cannery. Disappointed youngsters couldn't get ice cream cones at the corner drug store. A sign said: "Closed. Workin' at Libby's." Many work on the night shift, or for hours after they've finished their own office or store jobs.

The farms hereabouts grow a third of Wisconsin's 3,300 acres of lima beans, and the way things are going now every last bean will be in its allotted can when the harvesting season ends.

Canning is going along strictly according to schedule, with the townsfolk becoming expert in the work. The town's banker stacks cases of the canned beans in the warehouse, as his part of the job. Men from an insurence agency here fork cans—put them into a conveyor system that takes them from the warehouse to the factory. And the great-grandmother sorts beans.

"Pshaw!," she'd probably say, if you talked to her. "This isn't anything. I been sortin' beans, and cooking 'em, too, all my life."

This is a kind of second chapter to the story of Lake Mills folks' ingenuity and resourcefulness. They came out en masse a number of weeks ago to harvest and can a bumper pea crop. So they'd gained experience by the time the lima beans were ripe. But this is a lima bean story.

Farmers Welcome Mile-Long Convoy

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 16 (AP)—More than a mile long, a convoy of 79 troop-filled Army trucks moved into Rochester from Pine Camp, N. Y., late Sept. 15 en route to Western New York farms and canneries where the soldiers will start to work immediately to "save the crop."

Tomatoes, according to U. S. E. S. officials, is the important crop in this area which will spoil unless harvested and processed immediately. In Livingston County the troops will help pick corn and apples, while in Wayne County they will pick apples and muck crops and aid in the canneries.

While canners and farmers had known for days that the Army probably would come to their rescue this week, their new work came as a complete surprise to many of the enlisted men in the convoy.

"We didn't know we were going anywhere until 4 o'clock this morning," volunteered one Missouri soldier, "and then they just told us to pack our kits and be ready. We didn't know where we were going or what we were going to do."

About 80 soldiers from Fort Devens, Mass., arrived Sept. 14 at Niverville, Columbia County, to help harvest apples in the Hudson River Valley.

Today's Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange; Financial News and Comment

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp (.15g)	7	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅜
Air & Struct 3g †	10	49	49	49	—1
Addressog-Mult 1	4	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	16	42⅜	42	42⅜	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	3	6¾	6¼	6¼	
Allegany Corp	78	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ 1/16
Allegheny pf xw	20	28½	27⅝	28½	+1¼
Alleg pf $30 ww	54	28¾	27¾	28⅝	+1½
Allegheny pr pf	6	42½	41½	42¼	+1¾
Al Chem & Dye (6)	4	148¾	148¼	148¾	+ ½
Allied Mills 4g	3	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅜
Allied Strs (.60)	74	16	15½	16	+ ⅜
Allis-Ch Mfg 3ag	6	37¾	37⅛	37¾	+ ⅝
Alpha P Chem 3ag	3	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
Amal Leather	19	21⅝	17⅜	21⅛	+ ⅜
Amal Leather pf 2k	4	27½	27¼	27⅜	+1⅜
Amerada Pet (2)	3	82⅛	81½	82¼	+ ⅞
Am Ag Chem 1.20a	2	32½	32½	32½	
Am Bosch (¼ae)	1	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
Am Brake Sh .65g	*2	35¼	35	35¼	+ ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	5	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ 1/16
Am Car & Fdy 4g	8	36¼	35¾	36¼	+ 1/16
Am C&F pf 12½ag	1	70½	70½	70½	+ 1/16
Am Chicle (4a)	†220	106½	106½	107½	+2½
Am Colortype .45g	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Am Export L 1½g	2	26½	26¼	26¼	— ⅜
Am & For Power	65	5¼	5	5¼	
Am&FPS6pf 2.85k	11	66	65½	66	—1
Am&FPS7pf 3.32k	15	74½	73½	74½	—1
Am & FP 2 pf	78	19¾	19⅛	19½	+ 1/16
Am-Haw SS 2¼g	2	32¾	32¾	32¾	— 1/16
Am Hide&Leath	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ 1/16
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	68¾	68½	68¾	
Am Ice	4	41½	41½	41½	
Am Ice pf (1½ae)	2	65¾	65½	65¾	+ ¼
Am Im I pf 2½ †	10	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	
Am Locomotive	32	12⅞	12½	12⅝	+ 1/16
Am Loco pf 7 new	6	81½	80	80¾	—1¼
Am M&Fdy .60g	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Am M & Met 3½g	2	9	9	9	+ 1/16
Am News 1.80 †	60	34¾	34⅝	34¾	+ 1/16
Am Pow & Light	4	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ 1/16
Am P & L $6 pf	20	43¼	42½	43¼	+ ⅛
Am P & Lt $5 pf	23	40¼	39½	40¼	+ ⅛
Am Rad&St S .30g	55	10¼	9⅞	10	+ 1/16
Am Roll Mill .60g	14	13½	13⅛	13½	+ 1/16
Am R M pf 4½ †	360	67⅝	67	67⅛	+ 1/16
Am Ship Bld 2g	†130	28¼	8	28¼	+ 1/16
Am Smelt&R (2)	9	39⅛	38⅝	39⅛	+ 1/16
Am Smelt pf 7 †	20	159¼	159¼	159¼	
Am Snuff (1.80g)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	— 1/16
Am Stl Fdrs 1½g	7	23¾	23	23¾	
Am Stores (1)	4	15⅜	15¾	15¾	
Am Stove .90g	1	17	17	17	+ 1/16
Am Sum Tob 1½g	1	30	30	30	+ 1/16
Am Tel & Tel (9)	8	155⅞	155½	155⅞	+ 1/16
Am Tobacco B (3a)	4	60	59¾	60	+ 1/16
Am Tob pf (6) †	60	145	145	145	+ 1/16
Am Type Fdrs ½g	19	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ 1/16
Am Water Works	16	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ 1/16
Am Woolen	6	7	6¾	7⅛	+ 1/16
Am Wool pf (4k)	10	73	72	73	+4
Am Zinc L & S	5	5¼	5⅛	5¼	— 1/16
Anaconda Cop 1½g	18	25⅛	25⅛	25	— ⅛
Anchor H pf 5 †	4	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	
Armour III	14	6⅛	6	6	— 1/16
Armour III pr pf	2	72¼	72	72	
Armour III pf	1	82	82	82	
Armstrong Ck ¾ag	4	39	39	39	
Arnold Const (1)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Assd Dry Gds ¾ag	7	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ 1/16
Assd DG 1pf 6 †	50	95½	95½	95½	
Associates Inv 1½	4	38½	38½	38½	+ 1/16
Assoc Inv pf 5 †	10	105½	105½	105½	+ ⅛
Atch T & SF 4½ag	24	60⅝	59¼	60½	+1
Atch T&S F pf (5)	5	68	67	68	+1⅜
Atl Coast L 1½g	12	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+ ½
Atl G & W I (3e)	7	28½	28	28½	+1
Atl G&WI pf 2½g	3	59¼	58½	58½	— ½
Atl Refining .55g	3	26½	26	25⅞	+ 1/16
Atl Refing pf 4	†110	112½	112	112½	+ 1/16
Atlas Corp (½ag)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— 1/16
Atlas Pow 2½ag	†340	63½	63	63½	+ 1/16
Austin Nichols	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Aviation Co (.10g)	12	4⅛	4	4	

B

Bald Loco ct ¾ag	3	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ 1/16
Balt & Ohio	28	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ 1/16
Balt & Ohio pf	6	10¼	10	10¼	
Bangor & Ar	3	9½	9	9½	+ 1/16
Bang&A pf 6½k	†60	51	50⅝	51	+ ½
Barber Asphalt	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
Barker Bros (¼ag)	3	13⅜	12¾	13⅜	+ ⅛
Barker pf 2¾ †	20	46	46	46	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	3	17	17	17	
Bath Iron Wks 3g	*5	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
Beau Cr pf 4¼ †	20	109¼	109¼	109¼	— ¼
Beech Aire 1e	8	11	11	11	
Bell Aircraft (1g)	7	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2½ag	*4	55½	53⅜	55½	
Benef Ind Ln .90g	*3	17	16⅞	16⅞	
Best & Co 1.60a	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
Best Foods (.80g)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ 1/16
Beth Steel 4½g	9	58⅜	57½	58⅜	+ ⅜
Bigelow-San 1½ag	2	36½	36¼	36½	— ⅛
Black&Decker 1.60	4	17	16⅞	17	
Blaw-Knox (.20g)	2	8½	8⅜	8½	
Boeing Airpl (1g)	5	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅜
Bon Ami B 2½a †	20	47	47	47	
Bond Strs 1.30g	8	31¾	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅜
Borden Co (.90g)	4	29	28⅞	29	
Borg-Warner 1.60	5	35	34½	35	+ ½
Boston & Maine	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ 1/16
Brewing Corp (2)	1	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
Bridgeport Br ¾ag	5	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg(2)	11	28¼	27⅜	28¼	+1
Briggs & Strat (3)	1	42	42	42	— ¼
Bklyn-Man Transit	2	1	1	1	+ 1/16
Bristol-My 1.40g	2	43	42	42	— ⅜
Bklyn & Qu Trans	1				
Brunswick-B ¾ag	2	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie ¾ag	3	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	— 1/16
Bucy-Erie pf 7 †	20	118	118	118	+3¼
Bush TB pf2¼k †	10	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅝
Budd Mfg	1	6⅜	6¾	6⅜	+ 1/16
Budd Wheel (¼ag)	3	8	7⅞	8	+ 1/16
Budd M $5pf 5 †	50	53	53	53	+1
Budd Mfg pf †	60	105¾	104¾	104¾	+ ¼
Burling Mill 1.10g	1	28	27⅞	28	+ 1/16
Bur- Add Mach .60	1	13	12⅞	13	+ 1/16
Bush Termin'l .20g	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ 1/16
Butler Bros (.45g)	4	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ 1/16
Butte Cop&Z ¼ae	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ 1/16

C

Calif Pack (1½)	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
Callahan Zinc Lead	14	1	1	1	
Calumet&Hec .65g	4	7	6⅞	7	+ 1/16
Campbell Wy (¾ag)	8	15¼	15¼	15⅛	— 1/16
Can Dry G Ale .60	3	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ 1/16
Canadian Pacific	9	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ 1/16
Can Adm pf (3) †	20	44	44	44	+ ¼
Canf C & O (5) †	80	96½	96¼	96¼	+ ¾
Carriers & Gen .20	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— 1/16
Case (JI) Co (3g)	9	118	116	117¾	+2¾
Caterpil Tractor 2	5	47½	47	47½	+ ½
Celanese Corp (1g)	*12	35¾	35	35½	— ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7	†50	117	116¾	117	+2½
Celanese pr pf 7	**100	127½	127	127	+ ½
Celotex Corp (½)	5	13¼	13	13¼	
Celotex Cp pf 1	†110	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	2	15½	19½	19½	— ⅛
Cent Foundry .10g	4	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— 1/16
Cent V Sug 2½ae	1	19	19	19	
Cerro de Pas (4)	1	57	57	57	
Cert-teed 6 pf	†250	58½	58½	58½	+ ¼
Ches & Ohio (3)	20	48	47⅝	48	
Ches & Oh pf (4)	3	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	
Chi & E III	56	8⅜	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
Chi&E I A 1.50g	15	13½	13	13½	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	5	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 2½k	1	18½	18½	18½	+ 1/16
Chi Mail Order .60	2	14½	14½	14½	— 1/16
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	17	7⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
ChiPT prpf 2½ †	20	53	53	53	+1
Chrysler Cp 2½ag	30	82⅛	81	82⅜	+1⅜
Cities&F pf 6½ †	20	105	105	105	— ½
City Stores	2	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
Cleve&Pitt 3½ †	90	91¼	91¼	91¼	— ⅛
Clev G B pf(5) †	*10	107	107	107	+1¼
Climax Mol 1.20a	2	40½	40½	40½	— 1/16
Cluett Peab 1½ag	6	37	37	37	
Cocoa-Cola A 3 †	10	66¼	66¼	66¼	+ ¾
Colgate-Palm-P ½g	4	23⅛	23⅜	23⅛	
Col-P-P pf4¼k †	40	107¾	107¾	107¾	
Collins & Aik	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	
Col & South	†150	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Col & So 1pf †	70	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
Columb Br B .90g	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir ¾ag	3	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Colum G & E	108	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ 1/16
Col G&E 6 pf 6	2	74	73¾	74	+ ⅞
Col G&El Spl 5 †	40	69	68	68	
Colum Pict ½ag	2	16⅛	5½	5½	— ⅛
Colum Carbon (4)	1	93	93	93	+ ½
Comm Credit (3)	5	40¼	39⅝	40	+ ⅛
Comi Invest Tr (3)	13	41⅞	41¼	41¾	+ ¼
Comi Solvents .30e	6	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+ 1/16
Com'wlth & South	83	1¼	¾	¾	+ 1/16
Com&S pf 3¾ak	6	66¾	66½	66½	— ½
Conwith Ed 1.05g	6	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	— ⅛
Consol Cigar ½ae	3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ 1/16
Con C pr pf cld6¼	110	106⅞	106½	106½	
Cons Copperm .10g	6	4⅛	4	4⅛	
Cons Edison 1.60	18	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	4	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞	— 1/16
Cons Film pf ¾ak	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛

Today's Sales (est.) 500,000
Previous day's sales 595,580
1943 volume to date 218,523,757
1942 volume to date 71,141,910

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Cons Laundries	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	7	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	— ⅛
Cons Voltos (1g)	18	13¾	13⅜	13¾	+ ½
Cons Voltos pf 1¼	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
Container Corp ½ag	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Baking ½ae	5	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
Cont Diam F .65g	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
Cont Can (¾ag)	2	35	34⅝	35	
Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	+ ⅛
Cont Motors (.45g)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Cont Oil Del (1)	14	34¼	34	34¼	+ ⅛
Corp Prod (2.60)	2	60½	60¼	60½	— 1/16
Cornell-Dub El ¾ag	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— 1/16
Crane Co (1e)	10	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ 1/16
Cream of Wh 1½ag	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ 1/16
Crosley Corp ½ag	2	19	19	19	— ⅛
Crown Zeller (1)	2	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— 1/16
Crown Zell pf 5	†190	99¼	98½	99	+ ½
Crucible Stl (2e)	6	52	51¼	52	+ ⅝
Cuban-AmSug .40g	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Cuba RR pf †	50	21½	21¼	1¼	— ¼
Cudahy Packing	1	15¼	19	19	— ¼
Curtis Publishing	8	6½	6¼	6½	+ 1/16
Curtis Pub pf	†310	80¾	80	80¾	+ ¾
Curt P pf pf 3k	1	42	42	42	
Curtiss-Wright 1e	15	7⅛	7	7	
Curtis Wr A 1½ag	3	18½	18½	18¾	
Cushm 7%pf 7 †	20	111	111	111	+2
Cushman $8 pf †	10	108	108	108	+12
Cutler-Ham ¾ag	2	22½	22⅜	22½	— 1/16

D

Davega Stores .30g	3	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
Davison Chem (1g)	16	15¾	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅜
Decca Records (1)	2	22	22	22	+ ¼
Deere & Co 2g	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	
Deere & Co pf 1.40	1	33	33	33	— ⅜
Del & Hudson	5	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West	10	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅜
Den & Rio GW pf	16	1¼	1	1	
Det Edison .90g	12	20⅞	20⅝	20¾	
Devoe&Ray A 1	†190	29½	29½	29½	+ 1/16
Diam Match 1½g	1	32½	32½	32½	
Diam Match pf1½g	9	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ⅜
Dist Corp-S pf(5)	2	97	97	97	
Dixie C A 2½g †	90	43¾	43¾	3⅝	+ 1/16
Doehler Die C 1½ag	3	9⅜	9	9	— 1/16
Dome Mines h1.60	3	24¾	4⅛	24½	— ¼
Douglas Aircraft Se	4	58¾	58¾	59¾	+1
Dow Chem (3)	3	136	135	135	—1
Dresser Mfg 1g	3	31½	31¼	31½	
du Pont deN 3g	5	146⅛	146	146	
DupLight 1pf 5 †	30	121½	121½	121½	

E

Eastern Air L	6	40¼	39⅞	40	+ ⅛
Eastern Roll Mill	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— 1/16
E Kodak pf 6 †	40	174	174	174	+ ½
Edis Bros Strs .80	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
El Auto-Lite 1½ag	2	38½	38½	38½	
Elec Boat (¼ag)	7	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	1	5	5	5	+ 1/16
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	1	71¾	71¾	71¾	
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	8	75½	74	74½	— ½
El Paso N G 2.40	1	31	31	31	
Endicott-J pf 5 †	20	115½	115½	115½	
Eng Pub Service	99	8⅜	7⅞	8⅜	+ ⅜
Eng PS $5 pf 5 †	50	60	63½	63½	— ½
EngPSS5½pf53/4†	40	66	66	66	— ⅜
Eng PS $6 pf 6 †	20	91	91	91	+1
Equit Off Bldg	20				
Erie RR (1/2e)	6	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
Erie RR ct ½ag	37	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
Eureka Vac Cl ¾ag	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ 1/16
Evans Products	1	12½	12½	12½	+ 1/16
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Exchange Buf .15g	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	

F

Fairbanks Morse 1a	2	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
Fajardo Sugar (2)	3	23	22¾	23	+ ⅜
Fed Lt&Tract 1g	6	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	+ 1/16
Fed Mng&Smelt 3g	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— 1/16
Fed Mogul (1)	2	15½	15½	15½	+ 1/16
Fed D Strs 1.40a	3	25	24⅝	25	+ ½
Ferro Enam ¼ag	2	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
Fid P Fire 1.1.60a	3	49¼	49¼	49¼	
Firest T&R 1½ag	6	40	39½	40	— 1/16
Firest T&R pf 6	4	108½	107⅝	108½	+ ⅛
First Nat Strs 2½	*2	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ⅛
Flintkote (.65g)	5	21½	20⅝	20⅝	— ½
Florence Stv 1½g	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	
Follansbee Stl	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ 1/16
FollansbeeStl pf †	70	43¾	42¾	43¾	— ⅛
Food Fair Strs (1)	1	12	12	12	
Food Machine (1.40g)	2	48	48	48	
Foster Wheeler	2	16⅜	16½	16⅜	+ 1/16
Fost Wh pf 1½ †	20	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ½
Francisco Sugar	10	11½	11¼	11½	+ 1/16
Freeport Sulph (2	2	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	
Fruehauf Trs 1.40	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ 1/16
Fruehauf pf (5) †	40	108¼	108¼	10.¼	+ ¼

G

Gabriel Co .(20g)	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ 1/16
Gair (Robert) ¼ae	1	3	3	3	— 1/16
Gair (R) pf 1.20	2	12½	12½	12½	— 1/16
Gamewell 1½ag †	60	25½	25¼	25½	+ 1/16
Gar Wood Ind .35g	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ 1/16
Gayford pf 2¾ †	50	52	52	52	+1
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	2	9½	9⅜	9½	+ 1/16
Gen Am Trans 1g	4	44⅛	43¾	44⅛	+ ⅜
Gen Baking .45g	3	8	7⅞	8	+ 1/16
Gen Bronze .30g	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Gen Cb pf 5½ak	†160	83½	83	83	+ ⅜
Gen Elec (1.40)	23	38⅛	37⅝	38⅛	+ ½
Gen Foods 1.20g	437	41	40¾	41	
Gen G & El A	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Gen Mills (4)	3	107	106⅜	107	+ ¾
Gen Motors 1½ag	37	52	51⅞	52	+ ½
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	129	127⅝	128⅝	— ⅛
Gen Out Ad A	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅛
Gen Prec Eq (¾ag)	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .30g	2	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ 1/16
Gen Pub Service	2	1½	1⅜	1½	+ 1/16
Gen Ry Signal ¾ag	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
Gen Refract .90g	9	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— 1/16
Gen Real&Util	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Gen Real&Util pf	1	55	55	55	+2½
Gen Shoe ¾ag	3	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
Gen S C pf 4½ag †	50	81¾	81¾	81¾	+ ½
Gen T & Rub ½ag	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ 1/16
Gillette Saf R ¼ag	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Gillette S R pf 5	1	70	70	70	+ ⅞
Gimbel Bros .30g	91	13⅞	13	13⅞	+1
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	9	84½	82¾	84½	+1⅞
Gobel (Adolf)	5			11	— 1/16
Gold&Stock T 6	†140	85	83	85	+6½
Goodrich B F 1g	9	43¾	43	43¾	+ ⅛
Goodrich pf (5)	*3	100	100	100	+1¼
Goodyear Tire 1½ag	9	36¾	36¼	36¼	
Goodyear T&R pf 5	2	107	107	107	
Gott Hosiery (¼ae)	1	8	7⅞	8	
Gott Hos pf 7 †	120	94	93¾	94	+ ⅞
Graham-Paige Mot	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Granby Con M .60	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Grant (WT) 1.40	*4	34¼	34	34	+ ⅛
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2e	1	17	17	17	
Gt Nor Pr pf 1g	19	27½	26⅞	27¼	
Gt West Sug 2	2	24½	24½	24½	
Green (H L) (2a)	7	48½	48	48½	— 1/16
Greyhound Corp (1)	16	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	
Grum Air En 1g	5	42¾	42½	42¾	+ 1/16
Guantan Sugar	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	— 1/16
Gulf Mob & Ohio	8	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ 1/16
Gulf Mob&Ohio pf	8	39	38¼	39	+ ⅜
Gulf Oil 1	23	49⅜	48⅞	49⅛	+ ⅛

H

Hall Print (1)	3	16½	16½	16½	
Hamil Watch .60g	1	14	14	14	— 1/16
Hanna $5 pf (5) †	20	107½	107½	107½	— ¼
Harb-Walker ¾ag	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ 1/16
Hat Cp Am A ¼ag	5	6	6	6	
Hazel-AtasGl 3	*12	103¾	100	100	+ ¾
Hayes Mfg	2	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ 1/16
Heime (GW) 4½ag	*2	67	67	67	— ½
Hercules Motors 1	4	16	16	16	
Hercules P pf 6 †	10	135½	135½	135½	+ 1/16
Hercules Pow 1½ag	2	48	47¾	47¾	+1¼
Hinde&Dau Pap 1g	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Holland Furn (2)	2	36	35¾	36	+ ⅞
Holly Sugar (1)	4	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
Homestake Mining	3	41⅝	40½	40⅝	
Houd-Hersh B ½ae	2	14½	14¼	14½	
Household Fin (4)	2	54½	54	54	— ½
Houston L&P 3.60	1	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	+ ⅛
Houston Oil	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ 1/16
Howe Sound (3)	4	14	14	14	+ ¼
Hudson Bay (h2)	1	27½	27½	27½	
Hudson Motor .10g	12	9¾	9	9¾	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	2	1½	1½	1½	

I

Illinois Central	4	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Ill Cent LL (4) †	40	45	45	5	
Indus Rayon (2)	1	39½	39½	39½	
Inland Steel (3g)	1	73	73	73	
Inspirat C Cop ¾ag	6	10⅞	10¾	10¾	
Interlake Iron ⅛ae	7	7½	7⅜	7½	

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Wednesday 50.1	Prev. day 49.9		
Month ago 50.4	Year ago 36.9		
1943 high 53.3	1943 low 41.7		

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Insurch Cp pf 6 †	20	113	113	113	— ½
Internat Rubber 1a	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Int Harvester (2)	5	68	67⅝	68	
Int Harv pf (7) †	60	172¼	171¼	171¼	—1
Int Hydro-Elec A	2	2⅜	2	2	+ 1/16
Int Mer'le & C ½ag	2	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Int Mining	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Int Nick Can (2)	12	51⅛	30¾	31⅛	+ ⅜
Int Nick C pf 7 †	10	135¾	135¼	135¾	
Int Paper	14	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Int Pap pf (5)	11	64⅜	63¾	63⅞	— ⅛
Int Ry Cen Am	2	9½	9¼	9¼	— 1/16
Int Ry pf 1¼ak †	20	64	63½	64	
Int Silver (2½ag)	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	
Int Tel & Tel	85	14	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
Int T & T 5r et	*2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
Intertype Corp 1½e	1	14½	14½	14½	
Island C Coal 1½

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Over Third Of War Loan Goal Attained

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—"This is the beginning of the war as far as the United States is concerned—this attack we are launching in Italy."

With those words, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau called on Americans last night to put aside "criminal" over-confidence in victory and to "back this attack."

As an example of war's cost in material alone, Mr. Morgenthau declared our equipment losses in Sicily exceeded 50 per cent in some categories.

The Treasury chief, who warned that the Third War Loan drive now in progress will not be the last, addressed a nationwide radio audience shortly after the Treasury announced first-week sales of $5,059,000,000—more than a third of the $15,000,000,000 goal.

The Allies lost, he said, in Sicily alone in addition to killed and wounded, 13 per cent of all 155mm howitzers landed in the month-long campaign, 46 per cent of all 57mm guns put into action, 13 per cent of all guns employed, 8 per cent of all medium tanks, 7 per cent of all light tanks, 54 per cent of the carriage for the 37mm guns, 36 per cent of the motor carriages for the 75mm guns and 22 per cent of the carriages for 105mm howitzers.

Today's sales aggregated $2,102,000,000, with nearly half of that amount subscribed by four life insurance companies in New York City.

In a report of bond sales through September 14, the Treasury listed Delaware in first place with 38 per cent of its $49,000,000 quota reached.

Sales aggregating $17,000,000 or 32 per cent of quota put Maine in the second spot, with the next eight in this order:

North Carolina 30 per cent of $145,000,000, New York 29 per cent of $4,709,000,000, Minnesota 27 per cent of $216,000,000, New Hampshire 26 per cent of $39,000,000, Rhode Island 25 per cent of $81,000,000 and Alabama, Utah and Nevada, each with 22 per cent of quotas of $108,000,000, $41,000,000 and $12,000,000, respectively. The District of Columbia also subscribed 22 per cent of its $94,000,000 quota.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND No. 177

A dividend of fifty cents per share on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable October 15, 1943 to stockholders of record at the close of business September 23, 1943.

LIONEL W. UDELL
Treasurer

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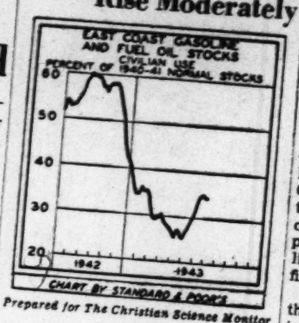
East's 'Gas' Stocks Rise Moderately



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

East Coast gasoline supplies have increased, but are still light, according to Standard & Poor's.

Treasury Not Ready to Offer New Tax Law

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—A big question mark hovered over the search for new billions of wartime revenue today as the House Ways and Means Committee postponed indefinitely the opening of hearings on the 1944 general tax measure.

However, Chairman Robert Doughton, (D) of North Carolina, said he still had hopes the measure, which no doubt would embrace new and higher levies, could be enacted by January 1.

The hearings had been set tentatively to begin next Monday, but it was understood neither the Treasury nor the Congressional tax staff, recently at loggerheads and apparently unable to work together, was ready to present a program.

This situation brought a sharp statement from the Republican side of the Ways and Means Committee, by Representative Reed of New York, who said "no concrete proposals have yet been made, due largely to the President's inability to reconcile conflicting viewpoints within his Administration," although the President "as long ago as last January requested a $16,000,000,000 increase in revenues."

Mr. Reed said he favored committee consideration of tax legislation without waiting for the Administration's proposals. Mr. Roosevelt told a press conference Tuesday that it might be some time before the Treasury is ready to present its recommendations for new levies.

Mr. Doughton indicated the committee would not wait long, saying, "Of course we want their views, but if they don't make tax decisions down town, that won't keep us from making decisions up here."

"We must have a new tax bill by January 1," he said, "if we have to work nights to get it."

Following a committee session last night, Mr. Doughton said "definite progress" was made toward simplifying tax return forms. The Treasury and the Congressional tax staff were instructed, he said, to devise before next March 15 a return with fewer entry lines and less need of higher mathematics.

The Ways and Means Chairman, who has the biggest responsibility for tax legislation, disclosed that he had engaged an "expert" to figure out his own Sept. 15 return. He said a lot of people were complaining, and conceded "there's a lot of ground for complaint."

New Life Insurance 21.8 P. C. Above 1942

NEW YORK (AP)—New life insurance written in August was 21.8 per cent higher than in the like month of 1942, the Association of Life Insurance Presidents reported.

For the first eight months it was 3.6 per cent greater than in the corresponding 1942 period.

August Cotton Use Lower

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that cotton consumed during August totaled 842,260 bales of lint cotton and 108,166 bales of linters, compared with 924,915 bales of line cotton and 122,741 bales of linters in August last year.

Competitive Bids Opposed By Majority

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Railroads, investment houses and other interests have expressed to the Interstate Commerce Commission opposition to competitive bidding in the sale of all railroad securities. This opposition arrived as the ICC's deadline arrived yesterday for the filing of briefs on the issue.

As a result of past controversy, the ICC agreed to receive briefs in the matter and then to determine whether it would hold public hearings. The issue has been raised chiefly by Halsey, Stuart & Co. of Chicago and Otis & Co. of Cleveland, investment bankers.

Of the briefs received, three urged competitive bidding. One was a joint brief from the two houses and the other two came from the Chesapeake & Ohio and the New York, Chicago & St. Louis railroads, which supported the proposal with reservations.

Much Opposition

The list of filers of briefs opposing the plan included: Morgan Stanley & Co., the New York Central Railroad, Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; the Investment Bankers Association of America, the Association of American Railroads, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the Erie Railroad, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, the Great Northern Railway, the First Boston Corporation, the National Association of Securities Dealers, the Boston & Maine Railroad and the Maine Central Railroad.

Typical of the opposition was that voiced jointly by the last two roads.

"Competitive bidding may frequently be desirable," they said, "but each security should be examined and considered on its own merits, and if such a requirement seems advisable the commission always has power to impose it. Since this is so, the automatic and arbitrary imposition in every case of a condition that there be competitive bidding cannot possibly be in the public interest.

"It is the hope of the Boston & Maine that a method of simplifying this structure may be evolved, and such a method would unquestionably entail the issuance of new securities in exchange for certain classes of old ones. A requirement that the new issues could not be made except under the condition that they be sold by means of competitive bidding would definitely terminate all such hopes."

The Halsey Stuart & Co. and Otis & Co. brief held that "a candid examination of the results of competitive versus negotiated sales must lead to the conclusion that the former are superior from every standpoint, both public and private." It declared that no public utility company, forced by the Securities and Exchange Commission to use competitive bidding, had contended that it was injured by the procedure and that no underwriter had declared that the competitive bidding rule had prevented rendering of proper banking advice to any utility.

ICC Quoted

The ICC was quoted in the brief as authority for the contention that competitive bidding on rail equipment trust obligations had widened their market and lowered the cost of money to the roads.

The Morgan Stanley brief asserted that sale of securities was part of the whole financing policy of a corporation, not a mere fromula whereby one banking group pitted its guess against that of another group.

"The investment banker, if he be worth his salt," said the brief, "must do much more than buy and sell at a profit; he must know the business of his client and the details of that client's financial position and problems; he must consider what security will be soundest and best fitted to the client's needs over a period of time and not merely what will bring the highest price; he must have in mind the most desirable distribution of securities and not only the cheapest method; he has a real responsibility to the investing public for the securities that are sold under his sponsorship, and, as a third party to the transaction, he must act for the benefit of both issuer and investor."

Argentina Cuts Electric Rates

NEW YORK (AP)—C. E. Calder, President of American & Foreign Power Co., Inc., said the Argentine Government had by decree reduced electric rates of the company's subsidiaries and of other utilities operating in the provinces of Buenos Aires and Mendoza.

The company said tentative estimates indicated such rate reductions would wipe out most of net operating income of the concern's susbsidiaries involved.

Mr. Calder said the decree stated reductions were temporary pending a hearing to determine what changes in rates should finally be effective and, if decreed rates later were determined too low, the company would be empowered to collect from its customers any deficiency resulting in the period.

Argentine Export Rise

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—The Finance Ministry said that the value of Argentina's exports for the first eight months of 1943 amounted to 1,281,841,000 pesos (about $320,460,000), an increase of 75,108,000 pesos compared with the same period of 1942. The increase was reported registered despite a decline of 13.4 in tonnage.

Industrial Group Urges Pay Minimum

NEW YORK (AP)—A 15-member industry committee, representing the public, employers and workers, announced that it had recommended a 40-cent-an-hour wage minimum in the bakery, beverage and miscellaneous food industries.

The minimum will affect 36,000,000 of the approximately 525,000 employed in the industries involved, who are now receiving less than the wage level, the wage and hour division of the U. S. Department of Labor said.

The recommendation of the committee, headed by Clarence Updegraff of the Iowa law school, Iowa City, Iowa, will be made to L. Metcalfe Walling, administrator of the wage and hour division, whose decision would be final.

Mutual Life Makes Oil Loan

NEW YORK (AP)—Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York announced it had made a loan of $1,750,000 to Anpat, Inc., a corporation controlled by the Rogers Lacy oil interests of Lone View, Texas. The loan was for 10 years and was secured by certain producing oil leases in the East Texas and Hawkins fields.

Stocks of Furnace Oils Show Increase

By the Associated Press

Washington

Stocks of furnace oils on the East Coast increased 70,000 barrels daily during the week ended Sept. 11, Secretary Harold Ickes reported today, but he warned that the supply still was short of needs and that deliveries to the seaboard would have to be stepped up still further.

The total supply of gasoline, heating oil, kerosene and residual fuel available for East Coast use was 41.9 per cent of normal on Sept. 11, an increase of 1.6 per cent over the previous week, the report showed.

Mr. Ickes, who is Petroleum Administrator for War, said that while the 1.6 per cent gain was the largest for any recent week stocks still were behind the level of 60.1 per cent of a year ago.

Possibility Seen Of Beef Shortage On Pacific Coast

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—A beef famine may strike the West Coast this winter because of feed uncertainties, livestock men said.

F. E. Mollin, secretary of the National Livestock Association, reported feedlot operators are clearing their yards. They've announced they intend to close down.

The Government will have to assure either the feeders or the range operators of concentrates to finish cattle for market, or there will be heavy dumping of stock before winter, it was emphasized by Mr. Mollin and Dan McKinney, secretary of the California Livestock Association.

Mr. McKinney estimated between 100,000 and 200,000 head of cattle would be marketed light in the State because of the feed tie-up—meaning an estimated loss of 37,500,000 pounds of beef in California alone.

The supply of protein feeds in the country is larger than ever before, like the present supply of livestock, Mr. Mollin said—but distribution is uncertain. Asked what the Government is going to do with the concentrates, he said, "That's what we want to know. That's what we've been asking. But it's almost too late to sell us now. Feedlot operators have to plan ahead. They can't have yards full of cattle and no feed on hand."

With the feed supply problematical, stockmen watched ranges as never before, depending on the grass for support of the stock to be kept.

And over the western range states, the forage condition dropped three times as fast last month as normally.

Newsprint Output Declines Slightly During Past Month

NEW YORK (AP)—Total North American production of newsprint in August amounted to 349,418 tons, compared with 350,119 tons in August, 1942, the Newsprint Service Bureau reported.

Canadian newsprint production in August totaled 259,612 tons and shipments amounted to 260,792 tons, while production in the United States was 68,011 tons and shipments 62,255 tons, making a total Canadian and United States output of 327,623 tons and total ship of 326,047 tons. An additional production of 21,795 tons was reported by Newfoundland during August.

While Canadian mills produced 186,986 tons less in the first eight months of 1943, or a decrease of 8.7 per cent below the first eight months of 1942, the United States was off 92,334 tons, or 14.4 per cent, and Newfoundland production dropped 52,727 tons, or 27.4 per cent, making a total decrease of 332,047 tons, or 11.1 per cent less than the first eight months of 1942.

Stocks of newsprint paper at the end of August totaled 56,156 tons at Canadian mills and 13,534 tons at United States mills, making a combined total of 69,690 tons, compared with 68,114 tons on July 31, 1943, and 172,271 tons at the end of August, 1942.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	3½	6½
American Barge Line Co	8¾	9¾
American Hardware Co	26½	28½
American Manufacturing	34½	37½
American Manufac 5 pf	85¾	
American Wringer Co	6½	7½
†Amoskeag Company	23¼	
†Amoskeag Company pf	73¾	
Appleton Company	34	37
Applied Arts Corp	2¾	3½
Arlington Mills	47	50¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	26⅝	28¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	1¾	2½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15⅝	17½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	20¾	23½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	107½	
Bendex Home Appliance	6¾	7⅞
Berkshire Fine Spinning	12½	14
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	63¾	
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99	
Boston Wharf Company	19½	21
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	3½	37½
Brown Co	1.75	2.00
Brown Co pf	30¼x	32¾
Campbell A S Co Inc	5¼	6¼
Central Railway Signal A	39	
Chapman Valve Manufac	32	34¾
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14⅝	15¾
Coos Bag Lumber Co	39	42
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	28½	31½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	28	30¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	22¾	24¼
Draper Corporation	73¼	78¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	163⅝	173½
Eastern Corporation	6	7¾
Eastern Corporation pf	17⅞	20¾
Exolon Co	8⅝	10¼
Family Loan Society Inc	11¼	12¼
Family Loan Society pf A	22¾	24
Food Fair Stores Inc	42¼	45½
Fruit of the Loom	23½	25¾
General Fire Extinguisher	14½	15⅝
General Machinery	21¼	23½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8¼	9¼
Goodall Worsted Company	37	40
Graton & Knight Co	11⅝	13½
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	91½	95¼
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30½	33½
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	52¾	
Greenfield TT & D $1.50 cv pf	14½	
Harrington & Richardson	2¼	3
Haskelite Mfg Co	10¾	12
Heywood-Wakefield Co	16⅛	17⅞
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	15⅝	17¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	18¾	20¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24¾	27
Hooker Electro Chemn	30¾	32¾
International Machine Tool	6¼	7⅛
Keith George E Co	8¾	
Kendall Company	46¼	
Kennedy's Inc pf	17⅜	19¾
Landers Frary & Clark	36	38
Lincoln Stores Inc	20½	22⅝
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	
Long-Bell Lumber Co	5¾	6¾
Ludlow Mfg Sales Co	103	107
Marthon Paper Mills	39	42
*Martin-Rockwell Corp	46	49¼
Merck & Co	44	47½
Merck & Co 4½ pf	112½	116¼
Merrimack Manufacturing	34¾	38
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	56¾	61¼
†Metal & Thermit Corp	19¾	21¾
Millers Falls Company	9¼	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	6⅝	7¼
Nashawena Mills	15¾	17⅝
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	63½	
Nashua Manufacturing Co	30¾	34
Nashua Manufacturing Co 1st pf	67¼	71¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	25¾	27½
National Chemical & Mfg	47¾	57
National Shirt Shops	11⅜	12⅞
Naumkeag Steam-Cotton	59¾	63¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	39¾	40¾
Nicholson File Company	74	78
Nonquitt Mills	14⅜	16½
Ohio Finance	31¾	34½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	56	59½
Parker Appliance	18¾	19⅞
Plymouth Cordage Company	47¾	49¾
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	78¼	82½
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	73¼	75¼
Remington Arms Co Inc	21	22½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	20½	22¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	20	
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	7¾	8½
Sanford Mills	107	112
Submarine Signal Co	32	34½
Tampax Inc	73¾	75¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	15⅞	17¾
United Elastic Corp	21	22½
U S Envelope Company	99½	
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	23½	25¼
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	116	121
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	50¾	
Wamsutta Mills Inc	100½	
Warner & Swasey Co	22¾	25¼
Warren Bros Class B	8¾	10
Warren Bros Class C	37½	40½
West Point Manufacturing	10½	11¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	44½	47½
	11⅞	13½

*Ex-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	111¾	115¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	98¾	102¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	106¾	110¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	79¾	83½
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	104¾	108¾
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	101¾	105
General Water G & E $3 pf	40¾	43¼
Jamaica Water Supply	28¼	30½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104¾	
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	98¾	102¼
Kansas P & Lt 4½% pf	100¾	104¾
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	101¾	106¼
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	112¾	116½
New Rochelle Wat pf	97¾	
Northern Natural Gas Co (com.)	29¾	32
No States Power Del 6 pf	60¾	63¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	66¾	69¾
Ohio Pub Serv 6pf	113	117
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	107¾	111¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	115¼	119¼
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	96¼	99¾
Public Service Ind	102¾	106¼
Public Service Ind 5pf	16½	
Public Service Okla 5 pf	103¾	107¼
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	107¾	111¾
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	101¼	105¼
San Diego Gas & Electric	105¼	109¼
Sierra Pacific Power Co	12¼	13½
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	17¾	19¾
Tampa Electric Co	114½	
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	22¾	24¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	106¼	110½
Washington Ry & Elec units	102¼	106¼
	13½	16¾

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Bangor Hydro-Electric	18¼	20
Beverly Gas & Electric	22	
Brockton Gas Light	6¾	7¾
Central Maine Power 6 pf	105½	110½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	114½	119½
Central Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	90½	
Conn Light & Power	36	38½
Eastern Utilities Asso	22	24
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	21	
Fall River Gas Works	37¼	40
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	63½	
Green Mountain Power pf	30¾	34
Hartford Electric Light	67¼	71¼
Haverhill Electric	47½	50½
Haverhill Gas Light	23¾	26¼
Holyoke Water Power	12⅜	14¼
Lawrence Gas & Electric	16½	18¼
Lowell Electric Light	28	
*Lynn Gas & Electric	39¾	40¾
Mass Power & Light pf	74	78
Mass Utilities Asso pf	14¾	16½
Narragansett Elec pf	31¾	34½
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	56	59½
N E Power Assn 6 pf	18¾	19⅞
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	47¾	49¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	78¼	82½
N E Public Serv $7 pf	73¼	75¼
N E Public Serv $6 pf	21	22½
Newport Electric	20½	22¾
Providence Gas	20	
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	7¾	8½
R I Pub Serv pf	107	112
Rockland Light & Power	32	34½
Springfield Gas Light	7¾	8¾
Twin State Gas & Elec pr pf	15¾	17¾
Western Mass Companies	99½	
*Ex-Dividend.	23½	25½

New York Banks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (2.80a)	19½	20¾
Bank of New York (14)	373	385
Bankers Trust (1.40)		
Brooklyn Trust (4)	46¼	48½
*Central Hanover Bank&Tr (4)	84½	89½
Chase National (1.40)	94¼	97¾
ChemicalBank&Trust (1.80)	34¾	36¾
Commercial (8)	44¾	46¾
ContinentalBank&Trust (.80)	211	221
Corn Exchange & Trust (2.40)	16¾	17⅞
Empire Trust (3)	44¾	46¾
First National New York (80)	78	80
Guaranty Trust (12)	1475	1515
Irving Trust (.80)	295	302
Kings County (80)	13½	14½
Lawyers Trust (1)	1400	
Manufacturers Trust (2)	32½	35¼
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	43¾	46½
National City (1)	51½	53½
*New York Trust (3½)	32½	34½
Public (1½)	33½	35¾
Title G & T	4¼	5¾
United States (60a)	1190	1235
* Ex-Dividend.		

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	$300	
First National (3)	47¾	49¾
Merchants National (12)	318	338
†New England Trust (30)	$400	
National Rockland (2)	23¾	25¼
National Shawmut (1)	178	
Pilgrim Trust (6)	126	133
Second National (4)	250	
†State Street Trust	46½	84½
United States Trust (.50)	94	102
United States Trust pf (.80)	147	165
†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. †Price represents last appraisal.		

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America (2.40)	42¾	44¾
Continental Illinois (4)	98¾	99¾
First National Chicago (10)	344	352
Pennsylvania Co (1.80)	33¾	34¾

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty	137½	143½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	54½	58½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	34¾	36½
Agricultural (3a)	74½	78
American Alliance (1a)	23	25
American Casualty Company	11¾	13½
American Equitable (1)	19¾	20¾
American Insurance New'k (½a)	14½	15¾
American Re-Insurance (½g)	53½	58½
American Reserve	15	16½
American Surety (2½)	58½	61
Baltimore-American (.20a)	7¾	8¾
Bankers & Shippers (3g)	88½	91½
Boston (16a)	295	309
Camden Fire (1)	32¾	35¼
City of New York (1g)	21	23½
Connecticut General Life (1)	18½	20½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	37½	39¼
Federal (1.40)	40¾	43¼
Fire Assoc Philadelphia (2a)	43¼	46¾
Fireman Fund (85F) (3)	64½	68½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	88	90
Franklin Fire (1a)	13⅜	14½
General Reinsurance (2)	28	30
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½g)	49½	50½
Glens Falls (1.60)	18½	20¼
Globe & Republic (½)	43¾	46¼
Great American Insurance (1a)	9¾	11
Hanover (1.20)	28½	30¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	28½	30½
Hartford Steam Roiler (1.60a)	94¼	98¾
Home Insurance (1.20a)	44¾	47¾
Homestead (½g)	31½	32¾
Insurance Co N America (2½a)	16	18
Jersey Insurance, New York (1½)	85	87½
Knickerbocker (½)	38¾	41¾
Maryland Casualty	9	10½
Massachusetts Bond (2½)	43¾	45¾
Merchants & Mfrs of N Y (.40)	71¼	74¾
Merchants Fire Asso (1½a)	7½	8¼
National Fire (2)	47½	50¾
National Liberty (.20a)	61¼	64½
National Union (3a)	7¾	9
New Amsterdam Casualty (½g)	185	195
New Brunswick (1½a)	27½	29½
New Hampshire (1.60a)	31¾	34¼
New York Fire (.80)	46¾	49¾
North River (1)	14¾	15¾
Northeast Insurance	24½	25¾
Northern (3a)	4¾	5½
Pacific Fire (5)	94½	99
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	107½	112½
Peerless Casualty Company	47¾	50¼
Phoenix (2a)	12½	13¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	87¾	91¾
Providence-Washington (1a)	16	17½
Reinsurance Cor NY (.075g)	35¾	38¾
Republic Insurance CoTex (1.20)	5½	7¾
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	25¼	27¼
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	24	26
Seaboard Surety (½g)	299	309
Security (1.40)	52¾	55¼
Springfield (4½a)	37½	39¾
Standard Accident	127½	133
Travelers (16)	66¾	70½
United States Fid&Guaran (1a)	493	508
United States Fire (2)	37	39
United States Guarantee (1.80)	50¾	53½
Westchester (1.20a)	77½	82½
	33¼	35¾

a-Also extra or extras. e-Paid last year. g-Declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts
Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.33	3.64
Amerex Holding	22.75	25.625
American Business Shares	3.29	3.60
Axe Houghton Fund	13.41	14.42
Bond Inv Tr of America	99.53	102.88
Boston Fund	16.43	17.87
Broad Street Investing	27.31	29.52
Bullock Fund	14.20	15.56
Canadian Investment Fund	3.08	3.75
Century Shares Trust	27.92	30.09
Chemical Fund	9.78	10.59
Christiana Securities Co	2230.00	2355.00
Commodity Corp	9.10	9.98
Consolidated Investment Tr	34.75	37.75
Dividend Shares	1.20	1.32
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	19.90	21.38
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	11.81	12.68
Equitable Invest Corp	29.29	31.49
Equity Corp (10 vt shs)	30.75	33.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.64	18.98
Fund Investors Inc	20.78	22.75
General Capital	31.44	33.81
General Investors Trust	5.08	5.48
Incorporated Investors Tr	19.74	21.23
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.81	.89
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.11	1.23
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

	Bid	Asked			
B-1	.....	33.41	S-1	.....	25.59
B-2	.....	28.76	S-2	.....	13.85
B-3	.....	18.73	S-3	.....	10.42
B-3	.....	9.32	S-4	.....	4.39
K-1	.....	17.00	K-2	.....	18.98
†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd				93.60	
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd				39.10	
Maryland Fund				4.20	4.80
Mass Invest Tr				20.57	22.12
Mass Inv 2d Fd				10.05	10.81
Mutual Invest				10.52	11.49
Nation Wide Voting				1.24	1.37
New England Fund				12.00	12.95
Old Colony Tr Assoc				18.00	19.625
Plymouth Fund Inc				.47	.52
Putnam Fund				13.28	14.28
Quarterly Income Shares				4.875	6.625
Railway & Light Sec				11.375	12.75
Railway & Light Sec pf				105.00	
Republ Invest Fund				3.40	3.74
*Scudder Stevens & Clark				89.10	90.90
Spencer Trask Fund				13.92	14.89
States Street Invest				78.42	84.37
Trusteed Am Bk "B"				.42	
Trusteed Industry Shrs				.72	.80
Wellington Fund				15.78	17.36

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.65	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.63	....
Diversified Tr C	3.55	....
Diversified Tr D	5.45	6.20
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.65	4.25
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.84	5.38
Nation Wide Sec	3.55	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.17s	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.03	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.66	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.59	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.23	....
North Am Tr AA	2.34	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	15.50	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.70	....

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.125	2.30
First Boston Corp	22.25	24.25

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. $Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	117½	122½
Liberty Aircraft	10¾	11¾
N E Airlines	7¼	8¼
Piper Aircraft	5¼	6¼
Pollak Manufacturing Co	8¾	9¾

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	5	1975	102¾	103¼
California Wat Ser	4	1961	109	....
Community Wat Ser	5½	1948	91¾	94¼
Indianapolis Water	5	1958	108	....
Monmouth Con Wat	5½	1956	101¾	104½
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	98½	100¾
New Rochelle Water pf	5½	1951	100¾	103½
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	101	103½
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1957	100½	102¾
Scr Spr Br W Ser	5	1967	101¾	104
So Bay Cons	5	1950	79¼	82½
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	102	....
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	107	....

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
September Wheat:					
Chicago	1.48	1.47¾	1.48	1.47⅞	
Minneapolis	1.40½	1.39¼	1.39¾	1.40	
Kansas City	1.43¾	1.43¼	1.43½	1

Benny Culp Best Story On Phillies

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

There isn't much you can write about the Phillies these days. They are still second division in the National League and getting no better rapidly.

However, a story did come out of the Phillie camp the other day which had some human interest attached. It was the tale of the "Cinderella Kid," Benny Culp.

Benny, it seems, was bull pen and batting practice catcher for the Phillies through most of the current season. He did his job well in a quiet sort of way and was liked by the players. But nobody ever thought of him as a potential big leaguer. At least, not as soon as 1943.

But things began to happen to Freddy Fitzsimmons' catching staff a short while back. Dee Moore was suddenly called by the Army. Bob Finley, rookie from Knoxville, was put to work, yet soon had to return to the bench with a broken finger. In this emergency Fitzsimmons had no alternative. He had to use young Benny Culp. And, of course, Benny did a grand job of carrying the Phillies through the emergency. In one game he came up with three hits.

Consequently, Culp now faces a fine opportunity. If he impresses Fitzsimmons in these closing weeks of the campaign, he will be farmed out to the minors for necessary experience and eventually come back to the National League as a full-fledged regular.

Finley's injury also gave Babe Dahlgren a chance to show his versatility. The Babe donned the mask and protector for a few innings in the recent series with the Giants and did very well, indeed.

* * *

Briefs . . . This series between the Braves and Phillies, which takes the shape of a battle for sixth place in the N. L., continues tomorrow with a single . . . The Red Sox dropped their second in a row at Washington yesterday, 5-0, to Johnny Niggeling, the old knuckleballer . . . Joe Cronin is using George Metkovich in right field now that Tom McBride has returned from Louisville.

Boston Pitching

Braves

	W	L		W	L
MacFayden	2	1	Salvo	4	7
Tobin	12	11	Cardoni	0	0
Javery	14	14	Farrell	0	1
Barrett	11	16	Odom	0	3
Andrews	12	18			

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Judd	10	6	Woods	6	6
Ryba	7	5	O'Neill	1	1
Brown	6	8	Terry	6	9
Hughson	12	13	Newsome	7	12
			Dobson	5	11

Two Returned Ends May Hold Key to Penn's Grid Outlook

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16 (AP)—Two former varsity ends who were "lost" when they enlisted as Navy Pre-Flight cadets and then happily were assigned to their Alma Mater, may hold the key to the uncertain football outlook at the University of Pennsylvania.

Coach George Munger, starting his sixth season as head man of the Quakers, had given up all hope of utilizing the expert services of Herb Nelson and Frank Quillen, 6 ft-4, 220-pounders, but the Navy sent them back to the Penn campus Sept. 1—three weeks before the season's opener.

Now Are Tackles

Because of their size and experience, the two young behomoths now are listed as tackles. Nelson is a certainty at right tackle, but Quillen may have trouble ousting Les Zetty, ex-Muhlenberg star, on the left side of the wall.

Munger, who vows he'll be satisfied if Penn gets through the campaign with less than four defeats, rates Frank Sotack, formerly of Pitt, and Francis Kane, a Temple product, as the No. 1 ends, with Jack Rosenthal and Walt Bubien, Penn "natives," in close contention.

Dependable Don Bitler, a holdover at center, will be flanked at the guard slots by Hillyard Barr, freshman star last year, and either Eddie Mikula, from William and Mary, or Ray Stengel, freshman fullback a season ago.

A gloomy development in the backfield situation a week ago was the injury of Johnny Makar, bullet-passing, long-booting sophomore. While he's on the sidelines for three or four weeks, his tailback post will be filled by 155-pound Dudley Brundage, a freshman, or Joe Michaels, who was Drexel Tech's captain-elect.

Regular Assignment

Regular assignments are on the books for two experienced vets—Blocking Back Bob Odell, brother of Yale's head coach, and Wingback Joe Kane, who's no slouch in the passing department.

Johnny Small, a 16-year-old freshman, is "Mr. Big" among the fullbacks, with Art Vincent (Virginia Poly) and George Veling (Villanova) giving him a run for his money.

Penn opens with Princeton here Sept. 25, and follows with three successive home attractions—Yale, Dartmouth, and Lakehurst Naval Air Station—before traveling to New York to tackle Columbia in its only game abroad, on Oct. 23. The card is rounded out by four more difficult Franklin Field features with Army, Navy, North Carolina, and Cornell.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—The hottest golfer in Northern Africa, at last report, seems to be Fireman First Class Herb Johnson, U. S. Navy . . . Corp. Howard L. DuPont of Pinehurst, N. C., relays the results of the first Moroccan open tourney, played Aug. 14-15, and an amateur-pro event two weeks later. Fireman Johnson, former Hinsdale, Ill., pro, won them both . . . He shot 78-72—150 in the open over a course that "was built inside of a race track and up to two months ago was a camp for our troops" and playing with golf balls which, DuPont says, "some caddies at home would throw away as useless." . . . In the pro-am turney Herb teamed with Victor Bellincioni, Moroccan banker, and they turned in a card of 65-62—127 . . . Corp. DuPont seems to think the tournament committee, including Sergeant Dugan Aycock of Lexington, N. C., and Corp. Ben Banks of Dallas, Texas, did a good job—they even got the Pasha of Marrakech and his son, Si Ahmed Glaoui, to play—but, he asks, why can't they get some good golf balls in Africa? "The latest quotations at Gibraltar are $10 apiece if you can get one."

* * *

Proceeding on the safe assumption that the Yanks and Cards will meet in the World Series, this corner begins a daily presentation of facts about the regular players . . . You can draw your own conclusions.

First Basemen—Nick Etten, Yankees: Refugee from the Phillies who has been proving he needed only a Yankee uniform; has knocked in 98 runs on a .268 batting average so far; once hit .311 for Phillies. Naturally, he'd had no World Series experience. Victim of the season's worst gag—the Phils are a "hungry" club because they haven't Etten. Ray Sanders, Cardinals: Split the job with Johnny Hopp last year and rode the bench during the World Series. Hitting .270 so far with 64 R.B.I. Once a softball and soccer player but he hasn't done much soccer booting around first.

* * *

Wilbur Kinley, Jackson (Miss.) Daily News: "Signs of the times: Last year the Southeastern Conference had four teams in New Year's Bowl Games (Georgia, Rose Bowl; Tennessee, Sugar Bowl; Alabama, Orange Bowl, and Georgia Tech, Cotton Bowl). This year the Southeastern Conference has four teams period."

* * *

When Capt. Red Eubank, coach at the South Plains Army Air Field team at Lubbock, Texas, called out his winged Commando squad, he discovered four 240-pound tackles, three ex-high school stars, and Lieut. George Meier, Jr., who had played at Nebraska . . . The coach probably used his crying towel to wipe the dust out of his eyes and make sure he wasn't seeing things . . . PFC. William J. Beckt-loff, formerly of Temple U., and Platoon Sergeant William McSherry, ex-Columbia player, played forward on a Marine basketball team that won 11 of 13 games somewhere in the South Pacific—and it was only runner-up in its league . . . Bill Dawson, end on the Camp Lejeune, N. C., Marine football squad, was cited for his coolness during the Jap sneak attack on Pearl Harbor. What does he do against a naked reverse?

Member-Guest Golf Tourney At Wollaston

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Though the Massachusetts Golf Association decided not to sponsor the customary tournament docket this season, several clubs went ahead on their own initiative with invitation or member-guest affairs with highly gratifying results. Among such clubs were Salem, New Bedford, Tedesco, Norfolk, Woodland, and Charles River.

Tomorrow Wollaston will add its name to the list with its annual member-guest tourney for the William J. Fallon Cup.

This affair possibly will have the best field of the lot, as to low-handicap talent, in that among the contestants are Ted Bishop, past winner of both the Massachusetts and New England amateur titles; Ted Adams, former State amateur champion; Joe Hoffman, State semifinalist in 1938 and producer of the spectacular 63 in an amateur-pro at Wollaston two years ago; Bill McPhail, one of the local leaders for years; Judge Monahan, whose hole-in-one at Kernwood was a highlight of one State championship; Bob Adams, brother of Ted, and not much behind him in ability; and Francis Shea, most consistent scorer right now in the Wollaston ranks.

Last year's winners in this handicap all-match play tournament, Henry Hickey and George Adams, are partners once more, as are the pair they beat at the second extra hole in the final, Ed Buonarto of Wollaston and James Caputo of United Shoe. The list as now enrolled for the opening round tomorrow afternoon is as follows, the home member's name given first:

Henry Hickey and George Adams of Brockton; Griffon Fallon and Judge John Burns; John Duane and Bill Hoxie; Joe Hoffman and Vincent Sangster; Dr. Ward and Ted Adams; Tom Flaherty and Harry McGrath, Jr.; Charles Gilmore and Ronnie McGregor; Francis Shea and George King; Dr. Francis Wenzler and Ted Bishop; Bill Baxter and Bob Graham; Joe Hern and Fred Thayer; Bill McPhail and Judge Monahan; Jack Liddy and R. Boardman; Ed Buonarto and James Caputo; Leo Hart and John Pyne; Ed Broderick and Bob Adams; John Ryan and Bob Brady; and Bert Tufford and Bill Carr.

* * *

The Women's Golf Association has announced cancellation of the Classes C and D championships, slated for Oakley Sept. 27 to Oct. 1. At Brae Burn, however, the association will sponsor a tournament Sept. 21 and 22 for the benefit of the National War Fund. There will be first and second gross prizes for 36 holes, 18 each day; first and second net for 36 holes, three daily prizes and one for the best elected 18 holes. Starting time will be from 8:45 to 11:30, and the association's Acting President, Francis E. Stebbins, is urging all the women golfers to participate.

Tufts Loses Seven

Coach Lew Manly of Tufts today began making shifts to take care of the gaps caused by the temporary scholastic ineligibility of seven of his gridmen. The men, who will be out of the first four games, include Ben Chianciola of Gloucester, first-team halfback; Kent Bennett and Bud Cook, both from Murray State College, Kentucky, second-team blocking back and end, respectively; Jack Havelin of Brighton, Charlie Kerrigan of Melrose, and Bruce Bayley of Mansfield, tackles, and Bob Lufkin of Fitchburg, guard.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	90	44	.672	
Brooklyn	75	61	.551	16
Cincinnati	74	61	.548	16½
Pittsburgh	73	68	.518	20½
Chicago	61	71	.462	28
Boston	58	74	.439	31
Philadelphia	59	76	.437	31½
New York	50	85	.370	40½

Results Sept. 15

Philadelphia 1, New York 0.
New York 6, Philadelphia 3.
Brooklyn at Boston, canceled.
Only games scheduled.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	87	49	.640	
Washington	77	62	.554	11½
Cleveland	73	63	.537	14
Detroit	71	66	.518	16½
Chicago	67	69	.493	20
St. Louis	65	71	.478	22
Boston	62	76	.449	26
Philadelphia	44	90	.328	42

Results Sept. 15

Washington 5, Boston 0.
Detroit 8, Chicago 2.
New York 7, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis 4, Cleveland 2.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
McCarthy	313	32	95	2	34	.304
Farrell	300	9	57	0	18	.273
Masi	196	22	53	2	25	.270
Holmes	540	66	144	5	34	.267
Nieman	291	35	74	6	41	.254
Workman	527	62	130	10	61	.247
Klutz	188	11	45	0	17	.239
Wietelmann	462	29	102	0	37	.221
Koss	240	24	53	6	27	.221
Burns	100	8	22	1	3	.220
Ryan	488	46	84	1	20	.206
Poland	132	6	24	0	11	.182
Jeost	370	31	65	2	19	.176
Helfzel	77	6	12	0	4	.156

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Cronin	75	5	24	5	20	.320
Fox	488	54	141	2	45	.289
Partee	285	39	80	0	27	.281
Culberson	300	34	85	3	33	.275
Newsome	379	43	102	1	16	.269
Doerr	547	69	143	16	68	.261
Lupien	550	56	135	4	60	.245
McBride	66	6	16	0	4	.242
Tabor	475	46	113	11	72	.238
Metkovich	255	27	59	5	23	.231
Lazor	177	16	39	0	13	.220
Simmons	153	9	27	1	19	.203
Lake	217	25	44	3	17	.203
Peacock	107	7	21	0	6	.196
Conroy	88	12	16	1	6	.182
Garrison	62	4	11	0	1	.177
Doyle	6	0	1	0	0	.167

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(Continued from previous page)

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(Continued)

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phone 8-2313 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS

'blue coal' CITIES SERVICE Koppers Coke
Petroleum Products
FREE HEATING SERVICE
BENEDICT & CO., Inc.
135 Temple Street 8-6131

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Norwalk 6-6271. Hours: 9 to 13 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GOULD'S
SMART CORSETRY
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION
JEWELRY — BAGS
LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES
4 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
Correctly Styled—Reasonably Priced
EMERSON & ELWOOD
43 North Main Street, South Norwalk

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 3-7535, 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STEAM LAUNDRY
STAMFORD
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 4-6297 Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
DRESS ACCESSORIES
For Fall we're always at the front with the latest
See our New Fall line of Neckwear.

We are agents for
KNOX HATS
in Waterbury
Sugenheimers
61 BANK STREET
See Our Famous Chatham Blankets constructed of 25% Pure Wool
—in blue, green—
Cedarose and rose—size 6 ft. x 7 ft.
$4.98
The Miller & Peck Co.
Watertown Waterbury Cheshire

Sullivan's Boys' and Men's Wear
Waterbury and Torrington
Raincoats in regular lengths, station wagon or military styles, light shades.
For boys 4.98 to 8.95
For men 10.95 to 17.50

J. H. ROBERTS & ASSOCIATES
ENGINEERS
Consultation and Design
Machinery • Tools • Buildings
P. O. Box 1525 Waterbury, Ct.

Our "Zoric" Dry Cleaning
Is Satisfactory
PERRYS
Phone 3-3161

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate Rentals—
Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2635

BALTIMORE

Present Conditions Make Custom Clothes a Better Investment than Ever. With smart British Woolens more difficult to obtain . . . skilled workmen busy . . . and quality production always requiring time . . . it is wise economy to anticipate your clothing needs now. The enduring quality and texture of our choice selection of new Fall Woolens is worthy of your early response.
BENTZ & GALTON, Merchant Tailors
Plaza 5149 111 W. Saratoga Street
CHAS. F. GALTON
Associate FRED W. MENGERS, SR.

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters. Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ
MUSIC COMPANY
327 North Charles Street Lexington 3732

WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
Estimates Without Obligation
Howard E. Oler Harry H. Tillman
AMERICAN SHADE CO.
904 N. Howard Street VErnon 5891

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE
(Continued)

Awnings Window Shades
Curtain Rods Venetian Blinds
STURDIFOLD
AWNINGS & SHADE CO., Inc.
1225 N. Charles St. Mulberry 2010

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 3-8754 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BACK TO SCHOOL!
Everything for the Children
W. M. WHITNEY & CO.

BIRTHDAYS should be remembered
ANNIVERSARIES must be remembered with FLOWERS
Danker
121 NO. PEARL STREET PHONE 3-4258

BUY WAR BONDS
with the money you save on the low-priced quality furniture you buy from
L. J. HOVER WAYSIDE FURNITURE
OPEN EVENINGS
887 Central Ave. Phone 8-3824

"Correct Attire for Men and Boys"
McMANUS & RILEY
49-51 State Street

Just now we can deliver
Fireplace Fuels and Grates
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
Fuel and Building Materials

Let Us Do Your Washing the Way You Like It

4-1251
WILKE'S DAMP WASH

FURNITURE and RUGS
from "The House of Quality"
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2164

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Auburn 2006-J Hours: 9-5 daily except Monday. 9-11:30 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ockenden Dairy
Golden Guernsey Milk
117 DUNNING AVENUE
Auburn's Finest Dairy Products
PHONE 2969

Harry F. Allen and Company
FINE FOOTWEAR
144 Genesee Street Auburn, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 6-5031 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Anthracite Coal and Building Supplies
Same Coal—Same Mine All the Time
345 Grand Ave., Johnson City, N.Y.
PHONE 72349

DARROW-DAVIS, Inc.
Diamonds
Watches
Silverware

82 Court Street

V . . . — SPA
88 MAIN STREET
SOUTH SIDE . . . — Spa
1191 VESTAL AVENUE
Home of Liberty Ice Cream
Good Food Popular Prices

MEN'S WEAR
Nationally Known Makes
Kuppenheimer, Michaels-Stern, Stetson, Arrow Shirts and Ties, Interwoven Hose, Hickok Belts.
MAREAN LAUDER CO.
171-173 WASHINGTON STREET

FOOT FLATTERY
is found in the famous-name shoes sold at McLean's. Your feet will be comfortable and remain young looking in our Dorothy Dodd, Gold Cross, De Liso Deb, Collegebred or Matrix shoes. Fall styles are in.
McLEAN'S

SEE NEXT PAGE

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK CITY

Walter Winchell says:
"Flash! Clara May Downey is high priestess of Southern Fried Chicken!"
Luncheon From 85c
Dinner From $1.50
Two Dining Rooms Men's Grill
Lounge
Closed Sunday Air Conditioned
OLNEY INN
12 East 49th Street, New York City
(One-Half Block From Radio City)
OLNEY INNS: Olney, Md., and Miami Beach

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor will enjoy the hot breads, fried chicken, fresh vegetables and other delicious dishes served in our cafeteria and sandwich shop. Special combinations at breakfast, luncheon and dinner

DIXIE KITCHEN
AIR CONDITIONED
1 EAST 48TH STREET, NEW YORK
One Block from Radio City

LOBSTER A LA NEWBURG
The King of the Sea and his Royal Family of Fish
FAMOUS SEA FOOD HOUSE
On 3rd Ave. Bet. 53rd-54th Sts.
Tel. EL 5-9309
OCEAN-FRESH SEA FOOD PREPARED TO ORDER

Contile
AIR CONDITIONED
37 W. 43 St.
36 W. 44 St.
Opp. Stern's
Afternoon Tea from 25c
Luncheon from 50c
Dinner from 75c
An Old World Spot Just West of 5th Avenue
One Block from Fifth Church

King Arthur • London Terrace
RESTAURANTS
405 W. 23rd St. Near 9th Ave., N. Y. C.
Serving the finest foods for discriminating palates. Luncheon, Dinner and a la carte. Breakfasts, Banquets, Weddings, etc. Music nightly Chelsea 3-6880

Old Salt CLAM HOUSE
Mel Steinberg, Prop
Featuring All Sea Food Specialties:
Steaks and Chicken
Our Deviled Crabs
Beyond Compare
2633 Broadway Bet. 99-100 Sts. Ac. 4-9338

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Fifth Avenue Restaurant
200 FIFTH AVE.
at 23rd Street
Gracious atmosphere and superior food conspire to make a perfect mid-day meal for you, your friends and business acquaintances.
Lunch Served from 12 to 3 p. m. Closed Sat. and Sun.
"AIR CONDITIONED"

THE Canterbury Lunch
331 MADISON AVE.
Serves home cooked food in a cheerful atmosphere at most reasonable prices.
Self-Service
11:00 A. M.-2:30 P. M.
No Liquor Served

FASTIDIOUS ABOUT FOOD!
Hearthstone's food and friendly air Make dining a real pleasure there.
Lunch from 65c, Dinner from $1.25
(Air-Conditioned)
The HEARTHSTONE
15 EAST 48th ST. 102 EAST 22d ST
Closed Sunday

Jane Davis
RESTAURANT
145 West 55th Street
LUNCHEON 11:30 to 2:15
DINNER 5:30 to 8:15
Closed Sunday Circle 7-0176

MARY KIRBY'S SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72ND STREET
Featuring Southern Fried Chicken, Fresh Vegetables, Home-Made Pastries
Hot Breads
Luncheon 30c-$1.25 Dinner 60c-$1.35

THE JUMBLE SHOP
28 West 8th Street
Our Reputation is for better food at reasonable prices
Open Sundays SPring 7-2540

HANS JAEGER'S
Lexington Ave., cor. 85th St., N. Y. C.
Made Famous by Its Guests for Unusually Fine Foods, Congenial Atmosphere, Music Nightly. Breakfast, Banquets, Weddings, etc.
Phone BUtterfield 8-8200

Susan Prince

Dinners
Monday through Friday 5-9
Sunday 12-8
808 LEXINGTON AVENUE
(Between 62nd and 63rd Streets)
Rhinelander 4-9313

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Ingersoll 2-3356
THE TRAYMORE
DINING ROOM, Inc.
Dinner—Weekdays 5-9
Sundays and Holidays—12-9
99 Ocean Avenue at Lincoln Road
Near B. M. T. Prospect Park Station

GREAT NECK, N. Y.

Manion's Restaurant
Delicious Lunches and Dinners
Tasty Sandwiches Homemade Pastry
38 MIDDLE NECK ROAD, GREAT NECK

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Smith Brothers Restaurant
Open daily year round 13 Market Street
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
11 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. 65c to $1.00
Famous Since 1847

RYE, N. Y.

Rye Restaurant
34 Purchase Street Rye 1573
Excellent Home Cooked Food
Delicious Cakes, Pastry and Desserts

PORTSMOUTH N. H.

For Good Yankee Cooking Come to the
BLUE GOOSE RESTAURANT
106 Congress Street

Precision-honed for keenness and durability...

Like the fighting craft of our Air Forces, quality razor blades require precision methods of manufacture. Smoother, cleaner, longer-lasting shaves just don't happen... they're engineered the same as Flying Fortresses to give smoother and better performance.
Try PROFESSIONAL Blades today—get them at your local dealer.
FIVE BLADES for 25c
PROFESSIONAL
Made in U.S.A. SURGICAL STEEL
Professional
PRECISION HONED • RUST-RESISTANT
BLADES

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON (Continued)

New Fall Shoes for Men

Florsheim
Bostonians
Johnston & Murphy
Mansfield
Dr. Locke
Health Spot

PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 MAIN ST.

WHEN IT BENEFITS!

An advantageous Mortgage is the sort we prefer to arrange—for the borrower. There is advantage in a Mortgage if its terms assist one to purchase desirable realty. Or when funds it provides, free other funds for more profitable investment for the one who borrows. Advantage may be in several forms. May we assist you to such a Loan?

BINGHAMTON SAVINGS BANK
66-68 EXCHANGE STREET
Buy War Savings Bonds and Stamps

VAN COTT *Jeweler*

We invite you to sample our new fragrances in
TUVACHÉ PERFUME
60 COURT STREET

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- Grade A Milk
- Grade A Guernsey Milk
- Butter—Cottage Cheese—Eggs
- Cloverdale Ice Cream

Phone Bing 2-5361 End. 1002
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We Deliver throughout the Triple Cities

BRONXVILLE

GRAMATAN
Moving & Storage, Inc.
Fireproof Storage Warehouse
Moving — Packing — Shipping
Certified Cold Storage
100 PONDFIELD ROAD BR. 2-1456

IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY IT'S FLOWERS BY
THE **NOSEGAY**
65 Pondfield Road
We Telegraph Them for You Anywhere
Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 2-3252
Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags

Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

EVERTS-BARTHEN
G. H. BARTHEN, Prop.
DRUGGISTS
Extensive Line of Cosmetics
Parkway Rd., corner Palmer Ave.
Tel. Bronxville 2-1271—3624

HOBLIN'S
for
Electrical Appliances,
Ranges, Wall Paper,
Paints and Hardware
94 Kraft Avenue

ARTHUR JACKSON *personalized*
CLEANING SERVICE
74 PALMER AVE. BR 2-1027

COMSTOCK'S
Outfitters to Men and Boys
40 Palmer Avenue 94 Pondfield Road

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE LIN. 5410
Looking for Freedom from Hair Care?
A soft "Thermique" permanent and a becoming hair-cut will make you look your best
The Dawn Beauty Shoppe
Gates Circle Apts., 1306 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

EDDIE'S ALTERATIONS
Dressmaking
Remodeling, Restyling, Relining
Prices Reasonable
42 West Chippewa St. Cleveland 8335

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

Drive In and Save On
LAUNDRY—CLEANING
at
BRACE-McGUIRE
CLEANERS • LAUNDERERS
4 STORES
- 2130 Main at Custer
- 40 High, Near Main
- 306 Elmwood, Near Summer
- Parkridge, Corner Kensington

PHONE GArfield 0078

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

Valencia Meat and Fish Markets, Inc.
Cedarhurst Woodmere
For Rockaway

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Flushing 9-8246. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RADIO REPAIRS
Dependable service all make radios
Written guarantee one year
Anywhere in Queens
BERKLEY'S Est. 1925
Call nearest branch
JAMAICA 6-1200 BOULEVARD 8-3300
HAVEMEYER 9-3500 FLUSHING 9-4600
Main Office and Laboratories
112-43 QUEENS BLVD. (76th Ave.)

DAVIES
Fresh Kitchen Made Candies
Greeting Cards
Gifts Salted Nuts
Educational Toys Writing Papers
136-88 Roosevelt Avenue Fl. 3-7567
WE MAIL

Gladys Hordiner
Dresses Sportswear
Moderately Priced
161-13 Northern Blvd. FL. 3-8930

Farilyn Hoyt's Shop
for Women's Things at
Low Prices
Housecoats — Lingerie — Hosiery — Bags
Costume Jewelry — Handkerchiefs and Novelties
161 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Opposite New Woolworth Building

DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th Street Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE INDEPENDENCE 3-5555

LOWERRE'S PHARMACY
Electric Bulbs Table Candles
Rustcraft Greeting Cards
Candy Circulating Library
Soda Fountain
149-24 41st Avenue FL 9-1701

Announcing the Opening of
BONNIE HAT SHOPPE
Creators of
FASHIONABLE HEADWEAR
Featuring the Dobbs and Gage Hats
159-21 Northern Blvd. Fl. 3-4080

FLUSHING—Bayside

ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Designing of Home Grounds—Expert Tree Trimming—Evergreens—Shrubs—Trees
Bulbs—Grading—Seeding
Entire Charge Taken
Nassau Blvd. and 232nd St. Ba 9-6450

FLUSHING—Whitestone

O. H. TROTMAN
PITTSBURGH PAINT HARDWARE
GARDEN SUPPLIES
150-34 14th Avenue Fl. 9-7609

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
CORPORATION
109-30 159 Street REpublic 9-5360

"Freedom from Hair Worries"
See ANTHONY and JEAN
Hairdressers
Established Since 1924
72-44 Austin St. Bo 8-1221

BOULEVARD 8-4700-1
LYONS GALLERIES, Inc.
Distinctive Decorative Accessories for the Home
CONTINENTAL BUILDING
CONTINENTAL AVE. and AUSTIN ST.
FOREST HILLS, N. Y.

Boulevard 8-1116 Est. 1926
FRED'S RADIO CO.
Repairs — Service
107-22 Continental Avenue

Shelbourne Garage
Storage, Greasing, Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
Esso
109-18 70TH RD. BOulevard 8-1218—1230

NEW YORK

FREEPORT

Victory Vanilla Ice Cream
AT
VIEBROCK'S
OF COURSE
40 South Main Street, Freeport
Sodas • Lunches • Candies

MIDDENDORF BROS.
Storage Warehouse
Moving, Packing, Crating
172-176 No. Main Street, Freeport, N. Y.
Established 1917 Phone Freeport 8016

IRVING'S MEN'S SHOP
Fall Outfits for Men
Featuring
ARROW SHIRTS STETSON HATS
INTERWOVEN HOSE
80 So. Main St. Freeport, N. Y.

GLOVERSVILLE

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
See
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 North Main St. Phone 3040

E. L. DURKEE & CO.
The Leading
Hardware Merchants
Phone 2228 13 North Main Street

Armstrong's
LINOLEUM
plus
Expert Installation
ARGERSINGER'S

Order Your Personal Christmas Cards NOW
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 North Main Street

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

Kathleen's Millinery
New Fall Selections
Bags — Novelties — Fancy Hair Ornaments
Dutch Caps and Casual Hats at $1.95
HATS DESIGNED AND REMODELED
99 Middle Neck Road GN 5081

HINDER HAT SHOPPE
New Selection of
FALL HATS
$1.98 and $2.98
1A Third Street G. N. 3444

MURPHY'S
Storage Warehouse
Moving—Shipping—Packing
Fireproof Vaults
Phone Great Neck 549

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Hempstead 5246-J. Hours: daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVENUE
Hemp. 76
BACK THE ATTACK
featuring
Hickey - Freeman
Stein - Bloch Clothes
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

Georges
fine furniture
352 Fulton Ave. Phone Hempstead 2154
BUY BONDS, TOO

LYONS & PETZINER
Fully Equipped Drug Store
CANDIES STATIONERY
EXQUISITE TOILETRIES
BACK THE ATTACK
308 Front Street (opposite Main)
Hempstead 7317

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
Florists
BACK THE ATTACK
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

GLASS, MIRRORS, PICTURE FRAMING
For All Purposes
BUY WAR BONDS
HEMPSTEAD GLASS CO.
305 Front Street Hempstead 1034
Ph. Hempstead 2782 *Honest Values*
BUY WAR BONDS

SAMPLE SHOE STORE
269 FRONT STREET

NEW YORK

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
FRANKLIN SHOPS, Inc.
"Back the Attack"
WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Gold Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
BACK THE ATTACK

FAY ROBBINS
254 Fulton Avenue
BETTER
Dresses and Sportswear
Buy more Bonds

Buy War Bonds
-ON- LONG ISLAND
St. Albert's
for Quality Furniture
267 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

ITHACA

Care Will Save Your Car!
GET
GULFLEX LUBRICATION
GOODYEAR TIRE & BATTERY SERVICE
at
SERVICENTER, Inc.
Cayuga and Green Sts., Ithaca, N. Y.
BACK THE ATTACK—BUY BONDS

W. A. MUNSEY
FURNITURE
RUGS BEDDING
Out of the Way-Less to Pay
DIAL 2006
Forest Home — Ithaca, N. Y.
Support the 3rd War Loan Buy Bonds

SWEDISH GLASS
Lovely Bowls and Vases
in Orrefors
$5.00 to $15.00
Buy War Bonds
R. A. Heggie & Bro. Co.
Jewelers
Phone 2277 136 E. State St.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone: HA 4-3060. Hours 9 a. m. to 12:00 noon, Mon., Wed., Fri.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market
in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

BALDWIN'S FOOD MARKET, Inc.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Quality Meats, Poultry and Sea Food, Groceries and Vegetables
DELIVERY SERVICE
84-03 Northern Blvd. NE 9-6731. 6732. 6733

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness—
Service—Satisfaction
8101A 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-8968

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
95-08 63RD DRIVE, REGO PARK
To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
40-15 82ND STREET Hav 4-0422

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 6 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK

JAMAICA (Continued)

Smart-form
FASHION FOUNDATIONS
Barclay Custom Made Bras, Girdles, Corsets, Belts
164-17 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Rep. 9-7779

MILLINERY STUDIO
LOUISE
HATS
Made to Order *Ready Made*
163-21 Hillside Ave. Rep 9-8317
Tel. Jamaica 6-8520 Eve. Appointments

ROSE RAY
Beauty Shoppe
Formerly of Hollywood
Beauty Culture Complete
89-14 163rd Street

JAMESTOWN

"Back the Attack
With War Bonds and Stamps"
NELSON'S DEPT. STORE
Retailers for Victory
PHOENIX
Celanese Rayon
HOSIERY
97c pair
Buy War Bonds
LOCKWOOD'S
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

New Fall Dresses
IN BASEMENT STORE
$3.98 to $7.98
BIGELOW'S JAMESTOWN N. Y.

FALL SHOWING
of Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings
THE PRINTZ CO.
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

KENMORE

GLAD RAGS
'for the woman who cares'
Ladies' Wearing Apparel
Dresses, Hosiery, Lingerie and Sportswear.
2864 DELAWARE AVENUE DEL. 8720

Moeloth & Hafert
Jewelers
DIAMONDS SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Avenue De. 5694

LARCHMONT

Tel. Larchmont 2-0156
Larchmont Centre Tailors
CLEANERS — FURRIERS
Rothblott & Stern, Inc.
1941 PALMER AVENUE

LYNBROOK

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Washable Wallpaper
Distributors of Barreled Sunlight
Cabot's Products
88 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lyn. 3155

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White Red Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

LYNBROOK—Malverne

FALL DRESSES
CREPES AND SHEERS
PASTEL AND DARK SHADES
Reasonably Priced
VARNIE SHOP
302 Hempstead Avenue, Malverne

MAMARONECK

Tel. Mamaroneck 1280
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
COAL—FUEL OIL—HARDWARE
BUILDING MATERIALS
PAINTS—WALL PAPER—LUMBER
161 East Post Road

Ditman's
Smart Corsetry
Skillful Fitting
LINGERIE—HOSIERY—GLOVES—BAGS
232 Mamaroneck Avenue

CAPPUS
Pharmacy
Elizabeth Arden, Helena Rubinstein
Revlon, Old Spice, Chanel, Coty
Lentheric, Matchabelli
110 MAMARONECK AVENUE

Crossword Quiz Answers

R	O	M	B	E	R	G						
U	R	I	E	L		E						
T	E	L	L		C	R						
H		L		H	O	T						
	S	E	N	I	O	R						
P	A	R	I	S		U						
I	C		G		I	D						
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F	A	T		T		F						
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R		N	E	P	A	L						
E	U	M	A	E	U	S						

NEW YORK

MANHASSET

ROSE RADIO ELECTRIC
369 PLANDOME ROAD
4 Sales • And • Service 4
Telephone Manhasset

MANHASSET FLORIST
Flowers for all occasions by Wire
Large selection of flower containers
Irene Kaufman 456 Plandome Rd.
Tel. Manhasset 760

Wright Hardware
MANHASSET
Long Island's Finest Hardware Store

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHELSEA
"Service That Satisfies"
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

DAVE WEISBERGER, Inc.
We Carry
MATRIX TRUARCH
COLLEGEBRED
SHOES
FLORSHEIM and KENMORE for Men
39 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE
Branch 1012 Westchester Avenue, Bronx

LUGBAUER & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs
Invisible mending and remodeling
10 N. Second Avenue
Mo. 8-3070, 9225
LITKUS Service

COATS SUITS DRESSES
PEGGY
FROCKS
All Sizes 9-20, 10-44
Moderate Prices, 4.99 up
16 South Fourth Avenue

NEWBURGH

MOE MEYER STORE
Famous for Millinery since 1893
87 Water Street Newburgh

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: New Rochelle 2-0083. Hours: 12 noon to 2 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
MO 8-8884 FA 4-3948, NE 2-1412

LENOX
Wedding Rings
Silver Jewelry
Repairs Conscientiously Made
D. W. SIMPSON
496 MAIN STREET

"CORSET SPECIALISTS"
Expert Corset Fitters
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS
also
Sportswear — Dresses — Suits
Gloves — Hosiery
LA ROSE SHOPPE
325 MAIN STREET

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

LIEBMAN'S
Headquarters For Nationally Known Quality
CHILDREN'S APPAREL
510 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE
(CORNER CHURCH STREET)

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone South 8-8628 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JANE BATES JONES
Fine Millinery
736 Flatbush Avenue
Brooklyn
BU. 2-3827

HARRY BROWN
DIAMONDS - JEWELRY
WATCH REPAIRING
Diamonds Set While You Wait
620 Nostrand Avenue Tel. St. 3-2134
Between Dean and Pacific Streets

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn (Continued)

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SOMERS & CONZEN COAL CORP.
756 3rd AVE. 64th & 7th AVE.
SO. 8-3700 SH. RD. 8-7878
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist
SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

BAY LIGHTING CO.
4713—13th Avenue
Gifts — Lamps
Occasional Furniture
Pictures, Mirrors
Phone Windsor 6-8644
BACK THE ATTACK . BUY WAR BONDS!

GOLDMAN'S
Brooklyn's Largest Yarn Store
Featuring all latest type yarns and shades. Free instructions.
BUY BONDS
4417 13th Ave. Tel. Windsor 8-9889

VACUUM OUTLET STORES
Factory Guarantee on all Brand New Cleaners
—Repair Service
2133 Beverly Road at Flatbush Ave.
BUckminster 4-1237 BUckminster 7-4340
5 Snyder Ave., nr Brooklyn Edison

L. CURTH & SONS
ESTAB. 1874
Local and Long Distance
Moving and Storage
244-250 Marion Street
Telephone GLenmore 2040

Buckminster 2-2750 Apt. 1D
MARGO
Better Dresses for Less
280 East 21st
directly opposite 3rd Church
Brooklyn, N. Y.

BETTY HAT SHOPPE
Exclusive Modes
Phone Buckminster 2-5128
582 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Patio Theatre Bldg.

Borough of Manhattan
Choice Meats, Poultry, Sea Food
CIRCLE MARKET
143 Columbus Ave., New York City
ENdicott 2-3791-2
84A Montague St., Brooklyn
MAin 4-0903-4
Telephone Orders Promptly Filled
RE 2-5198 Estab. 1837

Watson & Co JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PELHAM

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

Burgh & McHugh
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Plumbing and Heating
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

PELHAM 8-0878
M. K. MANOOKIAN
NATIVE EXPERTS
RUGS
Cleaned—Repaired—Stored—Moth Treated
Work Done by Hand—Open Air Drying
198 Sparks Avenue at Wolf's Lane

PELHAM 8-0380
A. Arrhigian
Interior Decorating
Upholstering
Slip Covers

197 SPARKS AVE. PELHAM 65, N. Y.

Whitman's and Schrafft's Candies
Keep fresh in our Refrigerated Candy Cabinet
LUNCHEONETTE
PELHAM PHARMACY
C. RUSSELL
1 Fifth Ave., Pelham 65, N. Y. Ph. Pelham 8-1653

PORT WASHINGTON

FRED DUELL
PRIME MEAT and Poultry
Pratt's Frozen Foods
Merkel's Pure Products
74 Main St. Phone P. W. 2450

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE

Look!
LUCKEY'S
Will be open
Friday Nights to 9
We have resumed our 'Open House' policy to provide extra shopping hours for the convenience of those who do not have time to shop by day. We feel sure that this announcement will meet with wide approval by the thousands of busy people who took advantage of this extra shopping time in the past.
★ Invest in Your Country's Future by Purchasing U. S. War Bonds
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

HARRYS
252-254 MAIN STREET

For the Future of Your Children
Invest in U. S. War Bonds

FRIEDMAN'S
368 Main Street Tel. 2418
- ARCH PRESERVER SHOES for Men and Women
- DR. M. W. LOCKE SHOES
- KALI-STEN-IK SHOES for Children

X-RAY SHOE FITTING

Geo. Schlude's Sons
The Furniture Store
SINCE 1870
150 Main Street
Phone 368

City Auto Body Works, Inc.
General Auto Body Repairing
Painting—Trimming—Glazing
New Tops—Glass Installations
743 Main Street Phone 3344

McKettrick Tailored Classics
McKettrick Dresses
Sold Exclusively by
WINDSOR DRESS SHOPPE
372 MAIN STREET

★ *New Fall . . .* ★
Dresses Coats Suits
Sports Accessories
Jr. Misses' and Women's Sizes
BUY U. S. WAR BONDS
★ BAUER'S 260 Main St. ★

Collingwood & Seaman
41 MARKET ST. PHONE 2330
Save Fuel Costs With Our Link Belt Stoker
DUSTLESS COAL
COAL — OIL

E. V. GRANT
WALLPAPER
PAINTS
LINOLEUMS
WINDOW GLASS
Estimates Cheerfully Furnished
317 MAIN STREET
PHONE 615

LUCKY FOOD MARKET
Poughkeepsie's Home Owned Self Service Food Market
'Meet your friends in a friendly atmosphere'
To Get the Most Heat
from your oil ration
Use Essoheat Fuel Oil
Mid-Hudson Oil Co., Inc.
Phone Poughkeepsie 1266

VAN DYK
H. Witsork—C. Hoag, Owners
Food Specialist in
Fine Poultry, Smoked Meats
Groceries and Dairy Products
366 Main Street Phone 3528-W

For Good Food
VISIT
The French Pastry Shop
370 Main Street
Quality Baking
Home Made French Ice Cream

QUEENS VILLAGE

Help bring it to a speedy end
It is your patriotic duty to help bring the war to an end by speeding up production of war materials. Be on the job every day—every minute.
FAYS
Scientific Corseting
216-13 JAMAICA AVE.

RICHMOND HILL

Established 22 Years Virginia 9-8276
TRIANGLE MEN'S SHOP
JOHN M. WILSON, Prop.
Arrow Shirts, Interwoven Hose
—Mallory Hats—
And Other Nationally Known Brands
JAMAICA and MYRTLE AVENUES

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture
Reupholstering—Draperies
Slip Covers
87-15 115 Street VI. 7-7230
(Near Jamaica Avenue)

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. Dahmen
Flowers for All Occasions
Vir. 9-9497
115-14 Jamaica Ave.

WONDER DAIRY
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
112-15 JAMAICA AVENUE
For Service Phone Vir. 7-8704

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Plesser & Sons
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
McGregor Sportswear
Jarman Shoes—Stetson Hats
91-05 Jamaica Ave. at 91st St.

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Genesee 6605-R, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Beck
CLEANERS · DYERS · FURRIERS
Cash and carry exclusive for the duration
University Ave. at Culver Rd.
Ridge Rd. at Dewey—Park at Oxford
Titus at Cooper—Monroe at 12 Corners

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET — GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
438 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
WOMEN'S WEAR
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN OR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE
Coal • Fuel Oil
COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

WANT TO SELL
OR BUY A HOME? SEE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
ROCHESTER REALTOR
802 Union Trust Bldg. Main 5580

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
RUDY VALLEE
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen 6161

CROUCH & BEAHAN CO.
COAL—COKE—OIL
LUMBER—TRIM
99 Dewey Avenue Glen 350

Bartholomay
PASTEURIZED
MILK—CREAM
Phone—MAIN 6520

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Road
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Mallory Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Interwoven Socks and Bostonian Shoes.
7 No. Park Ave. RVC 2340
Telephone Rockville Centre 3843—3868

STADTLANDER'S
COMPLETE MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Lowest Priced Service Market in Town
247-249 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
CANNING SUPPLIES
PICNIC SUPPLIES
GARDEN NECESSITIES
11 SPENCER PLACE

BEVERLEY HAT SHOP
Custom-made and ready-to-wear hats
Remodeling, cleaning and blocking
2 Depot Pl., Scarsdale, N. Y.
Scarsdale 4153
Buy War Bonds for Victory

PERCY L. SMITH
Builder
Storm windows and doors, insulation, fireplaces built and repaired, garden walls and walks.
32 Wynmor Road Scarsdale 4420

"For Beauty in Good Taste"
The Jean Wallace Shop
Featuring Rilling Machineless and Frederics Tru-Curl Permanent Waves
Where Artistry and Courteous Attention Prevail
At the Station, Hartsdale Ph. Sc. 3620

SCHENECTADY

McKETTRICK CLASSIC DRESSES
$7.95 $8.95
The Carl Co.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Barneys
for
FASHIONS

ST. ALBANS

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER, Inc.
FIRE and AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
200-19 Linden Blvd. Laurelton 8-2257
ST. ALBANS, N. Y.
Whatever your insurance needs we can supply them or give counsel

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4841 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GOLDEN GUERNSEY AMERICA'S FINEST MILK
Guernsey Island
No. 1—1600 Erie Boulevard East
No. 2—West Onondaga at Clinton
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON—DINNER
HOME COOKING

Downyflake Shops
Breakfast — Luncheon — Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren and 110 S. Salina

Learn to Speak a FOREIGN LANGUAGE with LINGUAPHONE RECORDS
Exclusively
Clark Music Co.
416 S. SALINA STREET

Home Food Co.
Cafeteria and Bakery
118 S. Salina

Personalized Service
at PARK-BRANNOCK'S MILLINERY SALON
MATRON, MISS, TWEEN-TEEN STYLES
Agnes L. Brown, Personal Consultant
Second Floor

Barnes Flower Shop
E. Jefferson Street Tel. 2-2167

BROWN BROS. HARDWARE & PAINT
CORPORATION
TWO STORES
S. SALINA AT BRIGHTON
SOUTH AVE. AT BRIGHTON

E. A. HOLZWARTH
Groceries, Meats and Vegetables
Tel. 6-2121 1004 Lancaster Ave.
MONARCH FOODS

HARPER METHOD
HAIR DRESSING
Expert Care of Hair, Skin and Hands
GRACE M. SCUTT
Clark Music Building Tel. 2-2775

NEW YORK

UTICA

Visit Boston Store's 12 Fashion Centers
The Magic Wand of Fashion has brought these new fashion centers to change YOUR fashion future. See them soon.
The New Boston Store
Utica, N. Y.

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-5175

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
123 COLUMBIA STREET TEL. 4-0128
Just Back of First Bank & Trust Co

Style Moderate Price Quality
IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

DAWES & JUDKINS, Inc.
Rugs — Carpets
Linoleum
The Store of a Thousand Coverings
710 Charlotte Street Tel. 4-4918

Gifts
Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID-SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

May we suggest to you — your jewelry is the same quality as your Jeweler.
Roedel's
255 Genesee St. Utica, N. Y.

WATERTOWN

G. W. WHITE & SON
INCORPORATED
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Gladstone 1921. Hours: 9 to 13 daily, except Sunday and Monday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

✓ Hardware ✓ Lighting Fixtures
✓ Paints and Varnishes ✓ Linoleums
✓ Housewares ✓ Wallpaper, etc., at

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

A Strong Local Bank Serving Local Needs
THE CITIZENS BANK of White Plains, N. Y.
130 Main St., White Plains, N. Y.
PHONE W. P. 9500
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

DRUSS ROEMER DRUGS Main St., cor. Mamaroneck Ave.
Largest Westchester Distributors of Helena Rubinstein beauty aids. And all those other things you have become accustomed to buying in a drug store.

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal Wood Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 832

MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones W. P. 84, Scars. 2929

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. AND NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones—Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2340
No connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.

CHARLES THE HATTER

now associated with
LEON HAT SHOP
If you need a stylish hat we have it.
66 Mamaroneck Avenue
Tel. W. P. 5741

When you want flowers call
White Plains 2222-2221
Westchester Florists
"We telegraph flowers"
Established 1919 154 Main St.

WHITE PLAINS DAIRY
36 Lake St. White Plains
ESTAB. 1900

Plymouth Hat Shop
Won't you visit us in our new location?
See our lovely Fall Hats.
$2.95 and up
44 Mamaroneck Ave., opp. People's Bank

YONKERS

OLD COMMONWEALTH LEHIGH
THE BEST BY TEST
COAL
FUEL OIL
HUDSON FUEL CO.
49 Main Street Yonkers 5-4900

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Did You Ever Wonder

How Seismographs Can Help Locate the Position of Big Guns?

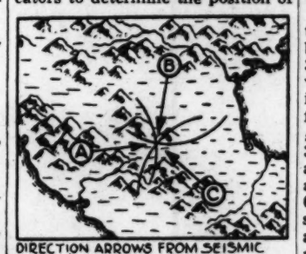
A seismograph is a device for drawing a "picture" of an earthquake. Earth vibrations swing a delicately balanced pendulum and cause a pen or a stylus to wriggle across a moving continuous strip of paper, or a light beam to hop about on a similar strip of photosensitive material.

Men trained in seismography can learn from the resulting wavy lines something of the direction, distance, time, and intensity of the earthquake. By taking seismograph records from three or more different stations and swinging arcs on a map at the earthquake's estimated distance from each station, the point of origin of the earthquake will be indicated by the intersection of the arcs.

When the big land guns, such as the monster 15-inch railway rifles and down, perhaps, to the 9-inch howitzers, are fired, the recoil jars the earth (as the discharge of a shotgun jars your shoulder) causing an artificial local earthquake.

Special rugged simplified forms to seismic locator equipment have been devised for army use in obtaining records of these gun-caused vibrations. When the gun they are trying to locate is fired the recorder will help them to estimate how far away it is and in what general direction.

Using much the same methods employed by university and government seismologists in their laboratories to locate earthquake centers thousands of miles away, artillery officers combine the data from several portable seismic locators to determine the position of



DIRECTION ARROWS FROM SEISMIC LOCATOR STATIONS A, B, AND C POINT TO INTERSECTION OF ARCS MARKING LOCATION OF ENEMY GUN

the troublesome concealed enemy gun which probably is only a few thousand yards away.

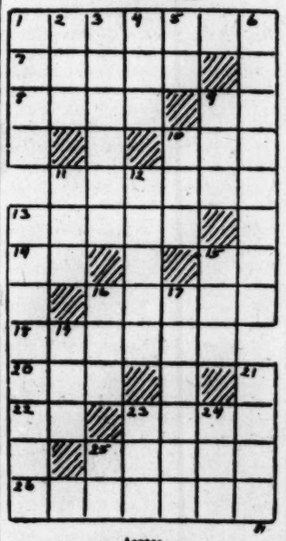
The enemy may attempt to prevent such seismic ranging from being successful by seeing to it that all the other available big pieces of artillery in the area are fired at the same time as the big gun so that the multitude of minor "earthquakes" may serve to confuse the records obtained by the seismic locators.

This procedure, however, is only partially successful, for each truly big gun has its own seismic signature which may readily be identified on the record provided by the seismic locators as distinct from the vibrations due to the firing of the lesser guns.

W. P. Keasbey

Crossword Quiz

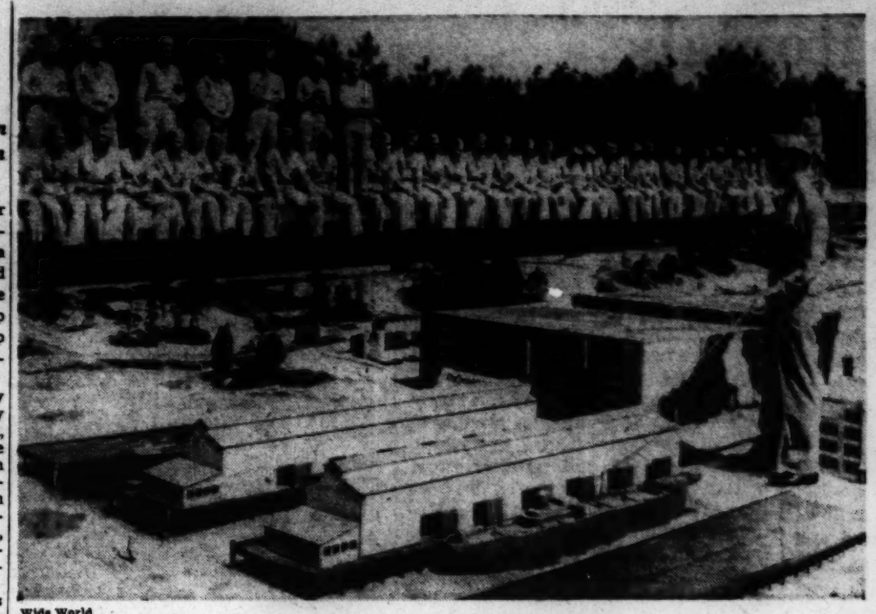
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What Hungarian composer has given us many popular operettas?
7—What is an archangel mentioned by Milton in "Paradise Lost"?
8—A bow and arrow should remind you of what operatic hero?
9—Symbol for chromium is what?
10—Flurry.
11—What do you call an undergraduate in his final year at an American college or university?
13—What piece is scene of Puccini's "La Bohème"?
14—What suffix signifies "pertaining to"?
15—What is a State of northwestern United States (abbr.)?
16—Abou Ben Adhem "awoke one night from a deep dream of" what?
18—Who is Becky Sharp's schoolmate in "Vanity Fair"?
20—Obese.
22—According to Aesop, a heifer chided what creature for working at a plow?
23—To agitate.
25—City of Katmandu is where?
26—Who is the swineherd in Homer's "Odyssey" who recognizes Odysseus when he returns from his travels?

Down
1—What is Ulalie heroine of a poem by Thomas Hood?
2—Native metal.
3—What is any of various moths?
4—What is a thorny tree of India?
5—What is Spanish word for "the"?
6—What is name of Hamlet's mother in Shakespeare's play?
7—Sound of doves.
12—Pronoun.
14—What is bagline part of a plant?
15—What is first name of Oliphant, hero of a Scott novel?
17—What vessel is subject of a Gilbert and Sullivan operetta?
18—What is name of a city of Peru?
19—Pamper.
21—What is a seaport town of New Guinea?
24—Who is one of rangers in opera "Der Freischutz"?
31—What is singular of "fauces"?
32—Ocean.
34—What is 19th letter of Greek alphabet?
35—What State lies south of State of Colorado (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)


Wide World

This Toyland Is Serious Business

So intricate are the problems of supplying the modern army that the United States Army Quartermaster School at Camp Lee, Va., has developed a miniature theater of military operations, reduced in scale to an area 250 feet long and 50 feet wide. Here officer-candidate students can witness the working out of tactical and security measures. In this picture an instructor uses a model of a cargo vessel to illustrate the all-over operations of army supply. Piers, camouflaged warehouses, and highways for truck transportation are involved in the object lesson.

Stamp Notes

A. P. Features

Russia's victorious fighters are glorified in a new set of five pictorial stamps issued by the Soviet Union. Like recent Russian pictorials, the new stamps, issued early in June, vividly portray Red Army troops in action against the Axis enemy.

Three soldiers operating a mine-thrower are pictured on a yellow-brown 30-kopek stamp. Another 30-k dark green portrays two women of the medical corps carrying a wounded, bandaged soldier from a gun emplacement while a shell bursts near by, and a third 30-k value in deep green depicts a young scout guiding a soldier to a hidden giant enemy gun. Two 60-k values are included in the set, one, a bright blue, portraying a sniper, wearing a white hood and crouching beneath a snow-covered evergreen, as he draws a bead on the enemy. The second, dark green in color, pictures an attack on a Nazi tank unit. Commemorating a heroic incident in the defense of Moscow, the stamp bears the inscription "Commemorating the 28 Red Army Men—Panfilowzev." The last word is the name of the regiment.

Russia also has issued a 60-k dull red stamp of the same design as its 1939 "Army of the U. S. S. R." issue.

* * *

Paraguay has commemorated the 450th anniversary of Columbus' discovery of America with a set of four stamps and has marked the achievements of President Morinigo's three-year plan for the South American nation with a large, light blue seven pesos stamp. The central design of the Columbus issue is the scene as Columbus sighted land, and the issue includes these values and colors: 50 centavos purple, 1 peso olive black, 5-p green and 7-p ultramarine. The three-year plan commemorative pictures President Morinigo and a three-way montage of modern highway, agriculture and industry. In a bottom panel is the inscription "1940—Plan Trienal—1943."

* * *

Another South American nation, Venezuela, has issued five airmails carrying new values. Of the same design as its 1940 issue, the new values and colors are: 30 centimos, purple; 40-c, blue green; 90-c, red orange; 1.20 bolivares, green, and 2-b, rose carmine.

Today's Quotation

O beautiful in this living, that passes like the foam,
It is to go with sorrow, yet come with beauty home.
—John Masefield

Where Leather Goes

Leather requirements for the Army and Navy for this year include 10,000,000 cattle hides, 2,000,000 calf hides, 8,000,000 shearlings, and hundreds of thousands of horsehides and other hides and pelts.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Orphanages Wanted

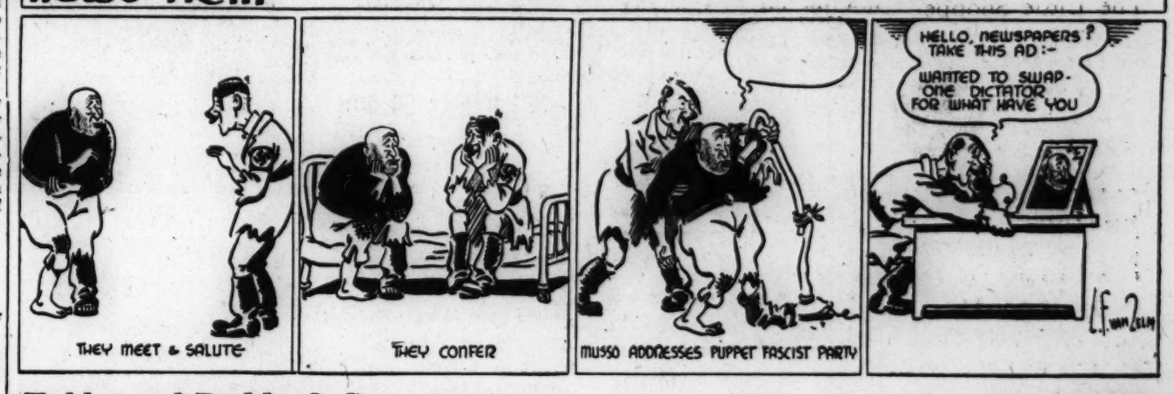
Seattle

Mrs. Ethel Briggs, in charge of the Service Men's Club in this city, keeps a scrapbook of strange and interesting items in regard to requests she has received at her information desk. The strangest request of all came from a soldier who sought the telephone numbers of local orphanages. Friendly questioning brought forth the fact that he had been raised in an orphanage, and whenever he arrives in a new city he gets in touch with one of these institutions, and asks to take out a couple of youngsters for the day, and treats them to a show and dinner. Mrs. Briggs located an orphanage, and the soldier took two very happy boys out for a good time.

Sergeant Pilchock

"Oh, no! This is just my traveling outfit—my office dress is in the lunchbox."

NEWS ITEM — IT IS REPORTED THAT MUSSOLINI HAS BEEN TAKEN TO HITLER'S BERCHTESGADEN RETREAT.


THEY MEET & SALUTE
THEY CONFER
MUSSO ADDRESSES PUPPET FASCIST PARTY
HELLO, NEWSPAPERS? TAKE THIS AD:— WANTED TO SWAP— ONE DICTATOR FOR WHAT HAVE YOU
L.F. van Zelm

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Explanations*

By Le Pelley

YOU STILL HAVE SOME EXPLAINING TO DO !! WHERE IS ALL THAT STUFF YOU TOOK INTO THAT CHICKEN COOP ??
IT'S VERY VERY SIMPLE
I REALLY DIDN'T PUT ANYTHING IN THERE !!
BUT WE SAW YOU CARRY SOMETHING IN AND COME OUT WITHOUT IT ...
I JUST BLEW UP A BALLOON— WRAPPED MY COAT AROUND IT AND CARRIED IT IN — THEN I LET THE AIR OUT, PUT IT IN MY POCKET AND WALKED OUT —
I FEEL LIKE A NICKEL !
YOU FLATTER YOURSELF BY FOUR AND A HALF CENTS !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Super-Salesman!*

By Rodgers

"Hey, what's the big idea of making such a racket?" demanded the first policeman we met—
So the Boss explained— and you know the Boss!
He didn't just explain we were trying to sell vegetables!
And me with a Victory garden at home!
He went right to work and sold some!

The Adventures of Waddles—"*Where Do You Think You're Going?*"

By The Hagers

I stood behind a tree today
To try out Tim the duckling's way.
It wasn't long before my eye
Beheld a speeding drake whiz by.
I turned on all the motor's power,
And clocked him—eighty miles per hour.
"Pull over!" I was stern and brief.
'Twas Drakeville's fire department chief!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Supporting Our Unknown Hero at Salerno

There is one assignment every news editor in America today would like to cable Reynolds Packard who is representing the combined American Press with the Fifth Army. They want to know all about that lone Yank who surrounded by Germans eliminated 45 with mortar fire, "took a number of prisoners and smashed a number of tanks."

Here we have the briefest allusion to a new American hero, another Sergeant York. But the full thrill of the mighty stand this American and thousands of his compatriots are making on the sanguinary beaches near Salerno must also contain a rebuke to suggestions that have come in recent days that "it's all over but the shouting."

To be blunt, it's all over except for the . . . well, the hard things of war that must give cold impetus and unrelenting meaning to our efforts to establish the integrity, the fairness, tolerance, liberality, kindliness and similar homely qualities that can underlie a lasting, peaceful world order.

That is our goal. It is unfortunate there are Salernos along the route. There is this to be said, however: As the pace quickens, the end comes nearer. As our forces grapple with the troops of evil, the era of the foul concentration camp, the lash, the mass execution chamber, the flat denial of the God-given dominion of the individual and the brotherhood of man, comes nearer its frightful doom.

This is the moment for us to go into high gear. Treasury Secretary Morgenthau has just given some figures of matériel losses in Sicily—13 per cent of all 155-mm howitzers landed, 46 per cent of all 57-mm guns put into action, 8 per cent of all medium tanks, 7 per cent of all light tanks, so it goes.

The factory manager who makes a reappraisal of his working force, releasing surplus to undermanned neighbors, takes his place in support of our unknown hero of the beach at Salerno. So does the union official who reviews his rules, permitting optimum use to be made of the labors of his members. So does the man at the lathe and the girl at the drill who do an extra turn or a neater job and who deny temptations to be absent from the job.

So do we all when we buy a War Bond for a mortar shell today and for an opportunity to work for a better world tomorrow.

Ambitious Watermelons

Challenge has been brought by the war to many of the old ways, even as it now turns out, to the watermelon belt of the South. Hitherto the watermelon has been regarded as peculiarly a southern monopoly. But the campaign for victory gardens has led millions of amateurs in the North into the raising of fruits and vegetables. Most of them want to grow what they like, and many like to experiment with their favorites. Most of them think watermelon is wonderful. And so . . .

The urge of the amateur to grow watermelons has reached its farthest north in New England. Again, as for several centuries, the faithful soil of the northeastern United States has done its best against the odds. The puzzled old earth did not complain of the black seeds that were strangers. It sent up beauteous watermelon vines. They blossomed. Melons formed. They waxed large, delighting the eye and moistening the tongue of the hopeful grower. And then . . .

Just at the untimely moment Georgia watermelons were bringing $1.50 a throw in New England groceries, the earth which nourishes the choice cranberry and the blueberry confessed it was stumped at its new assignment. The half-grown melons languished, and then they quit. Lest we be flooded with protests from the ingenious and fortunate few who somehow produced some kind of watermelon in a New England garden—or greenhouse—we hasten to add that this sad tale is based on an individual, not a general experience.

But it is safe to say New England is not ready just yet to take over one of the South's great industries. And a good many Victory Gardeners will stick to corn and tomatoes next year. Of course some are as undiscourageable as those who first proved the soil would grow something besides stone fences.

In Washington, says Leon Henderson, a "plan" is still all right if you call it a "program."

Air Front in Italy

The battle for the beachheads around Salerno may be decided at airfields in Sicily and Tunisia. For if planes based there are handled with celerity and efficiency they can pound the Nazis on the heights above the beachheads hard enough to give General Clark's hard-pressed forces a chance to dig in. That they have been doing, and so well that they appear to have turned the tide.

When the position of the Fifth Army looked most desperate the Northwest African Air Forces threw everything they had at the hill positions from which the enemy was pouring fire onto the beaches and at his troop concentrations and supply lines. Planes of every type, from Spitfires to Fortresses, concentrated on the emergency job of strafing the strafers. More than 2,000 sorties were flown. Combined with the bombardment by naval guns, this assault removed some of the severest pressures and the boys on the beaches were able to regain lost ground.

In Italy the Allies have had that precious ingredient for lack of which the British lost Norway—land-based air support. The bases are still so far from Salerno that fighter planes can stay for minutes only. That is why the news is full of giant Fortresses acting in the strange role of low-flying ground strafers. Apparently the conflicts between air forces are relatively few; both are aiming instead at the enemy land and sea forces. Shortage of Allied fighters gives Nazi bombers an unwonted freedom to hit Allied shipping. If Hitler can spare more air power for Italy, he can still give the Allies much trouble, but his resources are strained, and as the Allies gain new bases they should regain a decisive air mastery.

The Russian Railroads

A significant aspect of the Soviet advance is that it is picking up the threads of the railway system of the Ukraine. The capture of the railway junction on the left bank of the Desna River opposite Bryansk gives the Soviet forces command of extensive lines running behind their front.

Already it would appear that the Russians are outracing the autumn rains, on which the Nazis may have counted to slow up the Soviet offensive. The current advances are assuring the Soviets of a mobility behind their lines which they could not have hoped for if they had been obliged to move their armies mostly over rain-softened grounds. The Russians are thus increasing thei. threat to the Nazi invaders just at a moment when Nazi problems are becoming really pressing elsewhere.

There are reports that some German troops have actually been withdrawn from the Russian front and that this fact accounts in some instances for the speed of the Soviet advance. But whether these reports are accurate or not, it is a certainty that the Italian surrender, and the loss to the Nazis of perhaps thirty-eight Italian divisions policing the Balkans, has prevented the Germans from sending in the reserves they might otherwise have used to slow up the Russian offensive. The Soviet capture of rail lines in Russia should insure continuance of extensive operations on the Eastern Front much farther into the winter than the Nazis had thought possible.

A Brighter Farm Outlook

In estimating the reaction of Congress to the food problems of the day, it is often rewarding to study the attitudes of the leaders of the various large farm organizations. For if labor still rules the White House, the Farm Bloc still largely swings Congress.

For that reason the meeting of President Roosevelt with the heads of the Grange, the Farm Bureau, the Farmer Co-operatives, and the Farmers Union is interesting. The general tone, from all reports, was harmonious.

The chief item of reconciliation appears to be a change in the President's attitude toward subsidies. Heretofore he has looked upon them chiefly as a means for lowering of food prices. This has meant that the subsidy might be given at some level of distribution, the amount reaching the producer being problematical.

Now, goes the Washington report, the President recognizes the need for greater production, and is thinking of subsidies in terms of getting the sort of production needed not only to lower domestic prices but to supply a larger part of the world requirement.

In this view of subsidies, the farm leaders are apparently in accord. If Congressional support develops, as we hope it will, there may be time to correct and greatly enlarge the inadequate 1944 farm planting plans.

Face the Attack

"YOU'VE BOUGHT YOUR SHARE ALREADY"
"THE WAR'S ALMOST OVER"
"YOUR FUNDS ARE GETTING LOW"
"IT WILL BE OVER-SUBSCRIBED ANYWAY"
WAR BOND BUYER
"WAIT UNTIL NEXT WEEK"

Our Readers Say—

Two Churchills

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A friend of mine tells me there is an interesting story you might like to present in the Monitor about a visit of Winston Churchill to Boston prior to the one in 1932 which you mentioned in your columns.

It seems that the American author, Winston Churchill, who lived in New Hampshire at the time, and Winston Churchill, of England, who was also well known as an author, had never met. So, when the latter came to Boston in the late nineties, it was proposed that they be brought together publicly. This was accomplished at the Hotel Touraine, Boylston and Tremont streets, in the presence of members of the press. The Boston newspapers featured it as a front-page item.

At that time, Winston Churchill, the American, was more famous in this country than Winston Churchill, the Englishman. Some of his books were "best sellers," including "Richard Carvel," a story of London. He had made a trip to England to secure material for this book. Likewise, the present Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, had made a trip to America to secure material for a book on this country which, when written, was popular in England. This background of similarity made a dramatic setting for their meeting in Boston.

SAMUEL S. BALL

East Orange, N. J.

Replanning Neighborhoods

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Chicago's proposals for large-scale rebuilding and replanning of neighborhoods, so concisely reported in a recent issue of your paper, is a most interesting and valuable contribution to postwar readjustment of cities, employment, and social and economic planning.

You do well to encourage thought in that direction and it is hoped you may see fit to encourage discussion as to methods that would assure elimination of present blight and prevent recurrence of same in this country. There are three fundamental principles that should be considered in such large-scale rebuilding and replanning:

1. A plan that would encourage co-operation between private enterprise, local and Federal governments, and labor.
2. Economic, fire-safe construction — on low land coverage (not over 33 per cent).
3. Large-scale planning that will provide suitable accommodations for various income groups, located according to site and other advantages, eliminate barrack type of public housing—avoid anything that would tend to stigmatize lower income groups.

New York — MAURICE DEUTSCH

Beer but No Ice Cream

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There was beer to be had on Labor Day, but no ice cream to take home, it seemed. Is beer an "essential food," and thus entitled to priorities that ice cream doesn't get?

But as for beer, the beer stores were wide open. We'd like to know what priorities beer is getting that ice cream isn't. Beer tears down families—as records in juvenile and domestic relations courts prove—but where is the family that ever owed its downfall to ice cream!

G. M.

Thread From an Egg

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your article "Now It's Thread From an Egg" of September 1 is ludicrous. We have already enough new threads to keep research laboratories busy for the next 150 years. Rayon, aralac, vinyon, nylon, and the soybean are some of the newest discoveries. Let us concentrate on a few threads and make them the best instead of trying to discover new threads every other month.

Pvt. Herbert S. Sackler.

Fort McClellan, Alabama

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Unity Under the Skin

The Wide Horizon

By M. B. E. Skilton

LONDON

"Well, seeing that your wartime job has brought you into constant contact with Americans, would you say that there will be a greater understanding between the peoples of the two nations after the war?" This question was asked of me during a brief visit home here, and I was able to answer very definitely in the affirmative. I was also able to put forward concrete examples to substantiate my answer.

In Britain, where thousands of Americans are now stationed, friendships have grown in all parts of the kingdom and in letters home the soldiers tell of the hospitality received in the British homes to which they have been invited and of new friends they have found and mean to keep. And they tell of hosts and hostesses they have met at the social centers provided for them and of real comrades found during courses of instruction and on the fields of sport.

All this my questioner had heard about but what he did not know was the other side of the story; that is, the grand welcome given to British servicemen whose duties take them to the United States. It is not giving away useful information to say that those who man the cargo ships; the crews and staffs of the troopships; airmen to complete their training; naval personnel and soldiers in transit, amount to no small number. But they are all made familiar with American hospitality and all enjoy the same privileges afforded to the wearers of Uncle Sam's uniform. But in many cases this is exceeded and I told my questioner of actual examples where seeds of real friendship have been sown on the western side of the Atlantic which will grow up with those planted on the eastern.

* * *

Ships call into American ports and while they are being loaded, or perhaps repaired, shore leave is granted. Two gunners had been given such leave and strolled into The Christian Science Service Center in Fifth Avenue, New York City. They were instantly made to feel at home and when it was learned they had a few days to spare they were given an invitation to be the guests at a farm in Connecticut.

A few blocks along Fifth Avenue is the Union Jack Club which Lord Halifax opened. From here those with shore leave are sent to the homes of hosts and hostesses in all parts of America. In another section of New York a similar center is controlled by Miss Betty Nuthall, renowned British lawn tennis star.

At Hempstead, Long Island, there is one house where there is an ever-open door for soldiers and sailors in uniform and in the back there is a vegetable garden cultivated by a never-ending stream of visitors. Tomato plants bedded down in the spring have been tended by succeeding guests throughout the summer with the result that the most recent visitors are enjoying some ripe and really luscious tomatoes.

* * *

There are all sorts of clubs and centers for men of the armed forces in New York and it was to the Whole World Club that a group of Royal Air Force men walked one afternoon. They explained they had seen the sights of New York; had exhausted the cinemas and theaters but still had a week left. A few flicks of the pages in the accompanying index book and the hostess had arranged for all of them to be guests at the Armed Forces Club, Cooperstown, N. Y., where they visited the Doubleday Field and learned of the birth and growth of America's national game.

This sort of thing is going on every day, not only in New York, but in other American cities, and it is all so delightfully informal that it escapes the glare of publicity afforded to official hospitality. It is the peoples of two great nations getting together of their own accord in their own way. And this, as my questioner readily agreed, is the best and most effective way for true unity under the skin for which we are all hoping and working.

Diplomatic Notes

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph C. Harsch

Reports that the Allied tone toward General Franco has stiffened are well founded. He has been spoken to in very strong language. Behind it is complete exhaustion of patience both in London and Washington with the nostalgic backward glances which his regime still casts toward the withered dream of a completely Fascist Europe.

However, liberals should not assume from this fact that there is any thought in higher Anglo-American councils of a restoration of the Spanish Republic. Such a restoration is theoretically possible. Most of the Cabinet members of that last Republican Government are in Allied countries. It is recognized that a higher percentage of the Spanish people would rally around them, if given a chance, than around any other group or individual who could be presented to them as an alternative to Franco. And it is recognized that Spain restored to Republican hands would be an important military asset to the Allied cause at this time.

But there is no chance. When British and American officials discuss a change in Spain they discuss it exclusively in terms of a restoration of the Monarchy.

The reasons are, of course, obvious. Pan Americanism or "The Good Neighbor Policy," whichever you choose to call it, is a two-way affair. It carries North American influence into the Latin American States. But the reverse of that picture is that United States policy is in turn influenced by Latin American prejudices, desires and policies. And in the Latin American States there are strong pressures against a return to liberalism or Republicanism.

Behind that are, of course, the interests of the Vatican. Republican Spain was anti-Clerical. Therefore, Roman Catholic influence is inevitably opposed to any change in Spain which would be a deviation from the partial restoration of Clericalism achieved under the Franco regime.

* * *

A return to a Catholic Monarchy would be acceptable both in Rome and in Latin America. London and Washington both note this and steer their Spanish policy accordingly. They will do nothing in Spain to alienate Latin American sentiment. Therefore, when an alternative to Franco is discussed it is invariably in terms of a restoration of the Monarchy.

Turkey's failure to enter the war after the Italian surrender is not resented. On the contrary, it has been encouraged, for the simple reason that the Turkish Army is not sufficiently modern to be a match for the German-equipped Bulgarian Army. There isn't much use in Turkey coming in, if the immediate result would be a sharp military defeat leaving the Dardanelles in German control just at a time when Allied success elsewhere make the use of that waterway an inviting prospect. Russian-Turkish treaties permit the Russian use of it in wartime. If the Russians retake the Crimea, they will regain naval control of the Black Sea. If the western Allies recapture the Aegean Islands, they will control the Mediterranean approaches to the Dardanelles. At such a time, Lend-Lease supplies could move to Russia through the Dardanelles, saving enormously in shipping. That works if Turkey is neutral and still holds the Dardanelles. It does not work if the Germans and Bulgarians are on the northern side of the Straits. So there is little to be gained by having Turkey come in now, and a great deal which might be lost.

* * *

Postwar discussions with Russia are still exclusively in the stage of arranging the mechanics of a series of meetings. The logical course of progress would be first a meeting of representatives of Foreign Ministers, then a meeting of Foreign Ministers, then a meeting of heads of States. Plans for such meetings are coming along nicely, but nothing at all has yet been achieved in the way of agreements on matters at stake. In other words, there will be a start down the road of discussion, but as yet there is no indication whatever as to whether the discussion will lead to a meeting of minds.

Meanwhile, London and Washington are assiduously avoiding any action either political or military which would jeopardize the success of the discussions.

* * *

The White House is still trying to find some way of utilizing Sumner Welles' unquestioned diplomatic ability without crossing wires again with Mr. Hull at the State Department. It is a difficult and delicate problem—hence the delay in the formal announcement of Mr. Welles' resignation from the State Department.

A Goosebone Weather Prophet

A Dispatch From the Farm

By John Gould

About this time of year, it is customary to give a few moments to rural sages who discuss the likelihood of a long, hard winter. Their prognostications are based on various portents, and have only a passing entertainment value. By spring, people have forgotten all about them. The more astute peer into the secret recesses of nature and derive their wisdom from the bushiness of squirrels' tails, or the difficulty of cracking a butternut. Some disdain such exhaustive study, and simply walk up the back stairs: if their knees creak we will have a lot of snow and a cold snap in late February. Sometimes we can multiply the number of rainy days in August by the day of the full moon and find out how many snowstorms we shall have. Or, like the Old Farmer's Almanac, we can average past years and expect this to be a humdinger.

Any of these methods is, of course, satisfactory, but for all practical purposes I feel my own method is foolproof. I simply prophesy heartily that we are in for the worst winter in history, and prepare for it adequately. By saying this loudly within my own household every fall I cover all contingencies, and if the snow piles up over the windmill, we express no surprise. If it doesn't, we don't mind a bit.

Whereas people in general continue to think some winters are worse than others, it has always seemed to me that any winter at all is sufficiently adequate, and if the temperature errs, it errs on the downward side. Consequently, I am convinced the coming winter will be the worst in at least 78 years, with extreme cold spells between October and May, a great deal of snow that will drift somewhat, and severe north winds at velocities seldom dropping below a screech.

If folks who like to look ahead will pay attention and act on this prophecy, they will lay up plenty of fuel, a great deal of food, considerable warm clothing, extra blankets, and a large quantity of reading matter handy to the kitchen range. These people will come through the winter splendidly and will feel I gave them a good steer.

This, of course, is merely my regular prophecy. It was the same last year and will be the same next year. I can make it much more convincing by showing how I arrived at it. I can enumerate the signs and portents that have come to my discerning eye:

The bees have continued to hatch brood until late season—a sure sign the old bees don't expect to pull through.

Gypsy moths have laid their eggs very high—positive indication the snow will be about eleven feet deep.

The corn silk is long and full, and the husks are thick and tight—decisive portent comparable to a man's growing a beard so he can button it inside his vest and keep the wind out.

Blackberry canes lean southerly—definite evidence they expect prevailing north winds.

Pumpkin and squash vines are unusually long—clear indication they wanted to get as far away from the coming winter as possible.

The mangel-wurzels are mostly underground—when a large part of them grows up in the air we can expect a balmy winter.

And so on—exhaustive studies only serve to corroborate my customary prophecy: As usual, we will have a long, hard winter.

Mirror of World Opinion

A Matter of Taste

Always, the Boston enthusiasm for the cold baked bean sandwich has seemed as trumped up as the Missourian's ecstasy in the matter of pawpaws.—*Detroit News.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ... $12.00 — Three months ... $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.